The Quarterly Journal

of the

New York State Historical Association

Volume XI January, 1930 Number 1

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Geneva, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Quarterly Journal

Editorial Committee

ALEXANDER C. FLICK, Managing Editor

PETER NELSON, Assistant Editor

DIXON R. FOX JAMES SULLIVAN FREDERICK B. RICHARDS

CONTENTS

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT ELMIRA - - - - - - - - - - 1

MIDWINTER MEETING OF TRUSTEES - - - 23

DIXON RYAN FOX - - - - - - - - - 29

CULTURE IN KNAPSACKS - - Dixon Ryan Fox 31

LOCAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS Herbert B. Nichols 53

ELMIRA COLLEGE - - - Ernestine H. French 63

OBITUARIES - - - - - - - - - 67

NOTICES AND REVIEW OF BOOKS - - - - 80

NOTES AND COMMENTS - - - - - 100

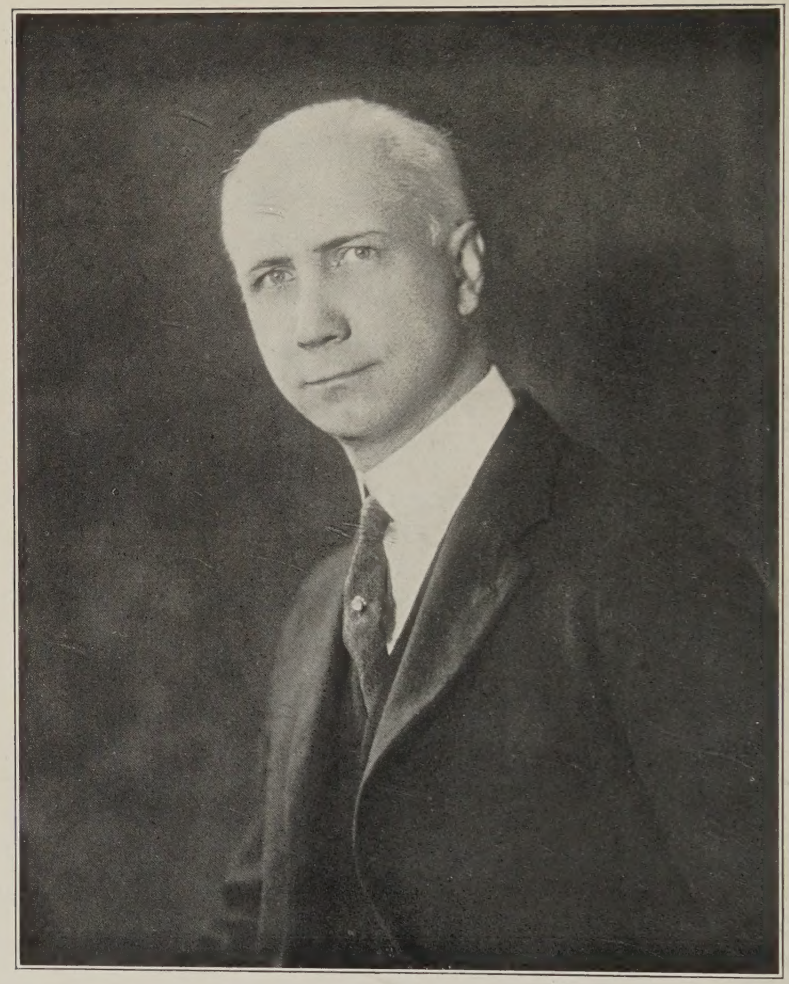
Subscription price $2.40 Single numbers 60 cents

Communications may be addressed to the Quarterly Journal of the New York State Historical Association, Albany, N. Y., or 300 Pulteney Street, Geneva, N. Y.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/new-york-history_1930-01_11_1

AUG 1 6 1965



DIXON RYAN FOX, Ph.D.
President New York State Historical Association

The Quarterly Journal

of the New York State Historical Association

VOL. XI JANUARY, 1930 No. 1

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT ELMIRA

The thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New York State Historical Association was held at Elmira in connection with the State's celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in this section of New York State. The papers naturally dealt largely with the military movement being celebrated, but they were not limited to this period and made a real contribution to our knowledge of the early history of that part of our State.

On Wednesday afternoon, September 25th, the members registered, renewed old acquaintances and made new ones, at the Mark Twain Hotel, headquarters for our meeting. At the evening session a welcome was extended by the mayor of Elmira, Hon. Frank P. Robinson, who placed all the resources of the city at the disposal of the Association and particularly invited the members to attend the pageant on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Thomas J. Maxcy, president of the Association of Commerce, sketched briefly some of the outstanding facts in the history of Elmira. Mr. Boyd McDowell, president of the Chemung County Historical Society, called attention to the principal points of historic interest and invited our members to visit them.

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, acting president in the absence of Dr. James Sullivan, responded in a graceful manner; he then read the following letter from the absent president:

LETTER OF DR. JAMES SULLIVAN

Aandalsnes, Norge, den 28 August

My Dear Fox:

I am resting here in this little village for some days and am taking the opportunity to write to you and all of my friends in the Association to tell them what a regret it is to me that I cannot

be with you at the meeting. It was not through intent or lack of planning that I am absent, for originally everything was tentatively arranged for us to come together on October 2nd. With that in view I made all of my plans for this trip, engaged staterooms, set certain days for fjord steamers and canal trips, and made other arrangements which were difficult to change without upsetting the whole schedule.

Events then shaped themselves in such a way as to make it imperative to hold the peak of the Sullivan Sesquicentennial celebrations in the last week in September. In order to make the most effective combination of our meeting with those of the sesquicentennial a change had to be made and it was our date that had to be changed from the first week in October to the last week in September. So that's that, as the school boy says, and it is in the way of an apologia pro vita mea.

When I began this letter I was going to write that, "Here I am way up in the mountains in a little village surrounded by glaciers and eternal snows." The glaciers and the snows are true enough, but as I write I am looking out on the waters of a fjord which are at sea level. One thus gets such a combination of mountain and sea air as to make him 50 percent sleepy from each element. The result is obvious, one is 100 percent asleep most of the time. Under such circumstances it is difficult for me to stay awake long enough to write to you the words which I wish to convey to the members of the Association.

I have really never had an opportunity to show to them the gratitude which I have felt for the honor that they have paid me for these last two years in making me their president. I wish to take this occasion to thank them from the bottom of my heart—each and every one of them. I regret that in the last decade so many have passed along that they are not in the audience to hear the words of thanks.

There is dear old Jim Holden, meticulous worker and patient discoverer of the truth about Lord Howe, poor Jim, whose greatest and only fault was his generosity; Sherman Williams, who always made us feel that we were drinking at the springs of eternal and perennial youth; James Roberts, our first president, who was always so serious and who dealt in so many hard facts that he had not the time to soften them with a turn of humor. Dr. Alva Alexander whose inimitable style made the political history of New York State as readable as the pages of a novel; Senator Blauvelt—dear Senator Blauvelt—so quiet and reserved, but having stored up within him a mine of information about Rockland County and a humor so delicate as to be like the gentle dew from heaven; and then Mary Haldane—our Mary—How are our meetings really going to be meetings without Mary—so cheerful—not bubbling—but nearly so. She always made us feel that life was worth living.

These and many others! Had the New York State Historical Association done nothing else than bring together such a collection of congenial spirits, its existence would not have been in vain.

Then I cannot close this letter without mention of the living—one of the last of the pioneers—one of the last of the old guard—Frederick B. Richards. The very mention of his name envisions a smiling face, a twinkle, and the ear begins to hear the soft tones of the voice of the one and only one: "Our Secretary."

As I cease penning these lines, long shadows from the west begin to fall across the winding fjord and strike with inky blackness the evergreens at the base of the mountains. Only the tips of their snowy caps stand out in the light in shining pink, and with these last few words the glow has disappeared leaving the snow a steel grey.

Very truly
JAMES SULLIVAN

After the reading of this letter, Dr. Fox delivered his presidential address.

On Thursday morning, the session was devoted to the interests of local history. Mr. Boyd McDowell gave a most interesting account of the records of Elmira and illustrated them with the volumes themselves borrowed for the occasion. Mr. Herbert B. Nichols read his paper on local history in the schools, in which he referred to his own efforts to interest the school children of New Rochelle in the history of their own county. An open discussion followed, under the guidance of Mrs. Jeannette B. Sherwood, county historian of Cortland county, and reports were made of activities in various localities.

The business meetings of the Association and Trustees followed and are reported in the minutes of the Secretary. The only change in the membership of the board of trustees was the election of Harry V. Bush in place of Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher.

In the afternoon, Dr. Arthur W. Booth told the story of the Battle of Newtown and Dr. Albert H. Wright spoke informally and read numerous extracts from contemporary newspapers relating to the Sullivan Campaign. The evening session was entirely devoted to the same subject, with papers by Mr. Abner C. Wright on the English, Indian and Tory elements in the campaign, the Hon. Lockwood R. Doty on the Groveland Ambuscade, and the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., on the character and purpose of the expedition.

With the historic tour on Friday morning and afternoon was associated the dedication of Sullivan-Clinton Campaign monuments. Leaving Elmira, the route was first northward to Horseheads where the first of these monuments was dedicated with brief remarks by Dr. Frederick Lent, president of Elmira College, and Dr. Alexander C. Flick; we then turned west to Painted Post, the westernmost point reached by any part of Sullivan's army in this southern part of the State, where the principal speakers were the Hon. Seymour Lowman and Dr. Flick; thence our course was northward and eastward again to Watkins Glen, where lunch was served and an opportunity afforded to see something of the natural beauties offered in the Finger Lakes Country; in the afternoon the monument at the entrance to Montour Glen, site of the Indian village of Catharinestown, was dedicated with brief remarks by the Hon. James A. Shepard and Mr. Peter Nelson; after which the pilgrimage returned by way of Horseheads to Elmira. At all the points where monuments were placed the participation of the school children in the exercises was a pleasing feature of the proceedings.

The officers and trustees of the Association had the delightful experience of being entertained at dinner by the faculty of Elmira College and so making some slight acquaintance with the faculty and students of this prosperous institution. The papers of the evening session included two by professors of Elmira College; Dr. Amy M. Gilbert told us of the lives of the pioneer women of western New York and Dr. Dorothy A. Dundore recalled some of the history of white captives among the Indians; Dr. Robert P. St. John took as his subject the life of Jemima Wilkinson, the Universal Friend, whose communistic society settled the town of Jerusalem in Yates county. An addition to the scheduled program was an account of the purposes and early organization of Elmira College by Miss Ernestine H. French which appears in this number of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL. The meeting then adjourned after the adoption of the report of the Resolutions Committee as noted by the Secretary.

On Saturday, September 28th, the members attended the dedication of the monument on the Newtown Battlefield erected by the State of New Hampshire to the memory of General Sullivan and the New Hampshire troops. The official representatives of

that State were the Hon. Enoch D. Fuller, General Harry B. Cilley, and Mr. G. Waldo Browne. Mr. Chauncey B. Hammond of Elmira presided and the monument was unveiled by Virginia, daughter of Secretary Fuller. The monument was accepted by Mr. Alexander F. Diven on behalf of the Newtown Battlefield Commission and by Dr. Alexander C. Flick on behalf of the State.

In the afternoon all attended the presentation by 2000 participants of the pageant picturing the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, an account of which would be too long to include here. So ended a most successful meeting and our first in the counties of the Southern tier.

PETER NELSON

THE

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

ELMIRA, NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 25–28, 1929

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Afternoon. Registration at Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira

8:00 P. M. Addresses of Welcome—Hon. Frank P. Robinson, Mayor of Elmira—Thomas J. Maxcy, President Elmira Association of Commerce—Boyd McDowell, President of Chemung County Historical Society
Response and Presidential Address—Vice-President Dixon Ryan Fox, Ph.D., Professor of History, Columbia University

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 A. M. Meeting of Local Historians—"The Records of the Village of Elmira," Boyd McDowell, President of Chemung County Historical Society, Elmira
"The Importance of Local History in the Schools," Herbert B. Nichols, New Rochelle
Period for open discussion, followed by
Business Meetings of Association and Trustees

2:30 P. M. "The Battle of Newtown," Dr. Arthur W. Booth, Elmira
"Contemporary Newspaper Comment from the Battlefront of the Sullivan Expedition in 1779," Albert H. Wright, Ph.D., Cornell University

8:00 P. M. "English, Indians and Tories in the Sullivan Campaign," Abner C. Wright, Wellsburg
"The Ambuscade of Groveland," Hon. Lockwood R. Doty, Geneseo
"The Character and Purpose of the Sullivan Expedition," Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Geneseo

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

8:45 A. M. Leave Hotel Mark Twain
9:15 A. M. Dedication of Historical Monument at Horseheads
Address—Frederick Lent, LL.D., President Elmira College
10:30 A. M. Dedication of Historical Monument at Painted Post
Address—Hon. Seymour Lowman, Elmira
Luncheon at Watkins Glen
3:30 P. M. Dedication of Historical Monument at Montour Falls
Address—Hon. James A. Shepard, Montour Falls
8:00 P. M. "Elmira College, the Pioneer College for Women," Ernestine H. French, Executive Secretary, Elmira College
"Pioneer Women of Western New York," Amy M. Gilbert, Ph.D., History Department, Elmira College
"Jemima Wilkinson," Robert P. St. John, Ph.D., Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn
"White Captives among the Indians," Dorothy A. Dundore, Ph.D., Elmira College

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

10:00 A. M. Dedication of Historical Monument on Newtown Battlefield. Presentation by Secretary of State, Enoch D. Fuller, General Harry B. Cilley and Mr. G. Waldo Browne on behalf of the State of New Hampshire. Acceptance by Mr. Alexander F. Diven and Dr. Alexander C. Flick
2:00 P. M. Pageant of Sullivan-Clinton Campaign with 2,000 participants, in Mark Twain Park, Elmira

BUSINESS SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION

The business meeting of the New York State Historical Association was held in the ball room of the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., at 12 noon, September 26, 1929.

In the absence of the President, First Vice-President Dixon Ryan Fox was in the chair.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

The Treasurer's report was read, and upon motion, *Resolved* that the same be accepted and placed on file. (See report.)

The Secretary presented the list of new members received since the January semi-annual meeting, and upon motion, *Resolved* that the election of these new members be confirmed. (See list.)

Informal reports were received from Messrs. Flick and Nelson in regard to the activity of the several committees of which they were members, and Miss Wicker presented a report as Director of Headquarters at Ticonderoga. (See report.)

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the secretary cast one ballot for the re-election of the following Trustees whose terms of office have expired:

Hon. Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, LL.D.	Kingston
Darwin D. Martin	Buffalo
Frank H. Severance, LL.D.	Buffalo
James Sullivan, LL.D.	Albany
Col. John W. Vrooman, LL.D.	Herkimer
Alexander J. Wall	New York
Myron F. Westover	Schenectady

The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast and the Trustees named were declared elected for a term of three years.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Harry V. Bush of Canajoharie as Trustee to succeed Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher.

The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast and Mr. Bush was declared elected for a term of three years.

Invitations to hold the 1930 Annual Meeting were received from Briarcliff Manor, Peekskill, Rochester and Buffalo.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the selection of the next place of meeting be deferred until the semi-annual meeting.

An informal discussion was held in regard to the treatment and care of old cemeteries, and upon motion, *Resolved* that the President appoint a committee of five of which Mr. Boyd McDowell of Elmira shall be chairman, to try to secure appropriate legislation for the better care and preservation of the old cemeteries in this State.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that a vote of appreciation be given to Mr. Raphael A. Weed for the map of the Battle of Newtown which he prepared and published and presented with his compliments to the members of the Association at this meeting.

A letter was read from Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker expressing her regret at not being able to attend the meeting and sending as a substitute an original document signed by General Henry Knox, to be added to the historical collection at our Headquarters Building.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the Secretary express the appreciation of the delegates assembled in annual session to Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker for her kindness and the very valuable gift.

Noel Bleecker Fox spoke informally about some old manuscripts which he had recently acquired and exhibited some very interesting maps and letters prepared at the time of and relating to the Sullivan campaign.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that adjournment be taken until Friday evening.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Peter Nelson, Darwin D. Martin and Arthur Pound a committee on resolutions to report at that time.

At the close of the literary program, on the evening of September 27, the Association met in adjourned business session and Mr. Peter Nelson presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Resolved, that the New York State Historical Association desires to recognize by this formal action the many courtesies extended to its members during the annual meeting in Elmira and would especially extend its thanks to:

Mayor Frank P. Robinson and the City Administration, Mr. Thomas J. Maxcy and the Association of Commerce, and the Chemung County Historical Society for the attention paid to the preparations for our meeting and for arranging the historic tour to Horseheads, Painted Post and Montour Falls;

The Mark Twain Hotel management for courtesies in arranging for our meetings and for making our stay very pleasant and comfortable;

The New York Telephone Company for printing and distributing a program of our meeting;

Mr. Raphael A. Weed and the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands for the bulletin distributed to all our members and containing a map of the Battlefield of Newtown;

Mr. Boyd McDowell and Mr. William H. Arnold, the local committee, for their energy and success in making the necessary arrangements and handling the manifold details;

The various speakers, whose names appear on our program, for a series of papers and addresses of unusually high quality and of sustained interest.

On motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Harry V. Bush offered an additional resolution as follows:

Whereas, the State Department of Education in the last few years has planned and executed a series of celebrations and meetings commemorating the activities of New York State in the Revolution, therefore

Be it resolved, That the New York State Historical Association go on record as heartily endorsing the work of the department in this respect and ask that steps be taken to celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial of events that will occur in the next two years.

On motion, this resolution was also adopted unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

FREDERICK B. RICHARDS
Recording Secretary

MEETING OF TRUSTEES

The meeting of the Trustees of the New York State Historical Association was held in the ball room of the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, at the conclusion of the business meeting of the Association, September 26, 1929.

Present—Messrs. Banker, Bush, Flick, Fox, Martin, Nelson, Richards, Severance and Wall, and Mrs. Stump.

The meeting was called to order with Vice-President Fox in the chair.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of the following officers:

President—Dixon Ryan Fox, Ph.D., New York

Second Vice-President—Hon. George D. Pratt, New York

Corresponding Secretary—Alexander C. Flick, Litt.D., Albany

Recording Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick B. Richards, A.M., Glens Falls

Director of Headquarters Building—Miss Julia F. Wicker, Ticonderoga

The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast and the above officers were declared elected for a term of one year.

An adjournment was taken until after the last session on Friday evening to further consider the question as to the election of the First Vice-President, and at this meeting, a quorum being present, it was upon motion *Resolved* that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Thomas E. Finegan, LL.D., of Rochester, as First Vice-President. The Secretary reported that the ballot had been cast and the above-named officer was declared elected for a term of one year.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

FREDERICK B. RICHARDS
Recording Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

September 15, 1928, to September 1, 1929

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand, September 15, 1928	$ 206.38	
Dues	3,465.00	
Interest	486.97	
Advance Payment for bound volumes	186.00	
Sale of PROCEEDINGS and QUARTERLY JOURNAL	90.00	
		$4,434.35

Disbursements

PROCEEDINGS and QUARTERLY JOURNAL (3 issues)		$1,729.01	
General Expense			
Secretarial expense	$1,025.00		
Printing, stationery, etc.	271.34		
Postage	142.36		
Sundries	59.95		
		1,498.65	
			$3,227.66
Balance, September 1, 1929			$1,206.69

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT MEMBERSHIP FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand, September 15, 1928	$ 294.81	
New Endowment Members, 4 at $100	400.00	
New Life Menbers, 18 at $50	900.00	
Secretarial Endowment Fund	1,083.00	
		$2,677.81

Disbursements

Purchase of Securities	$2,000.00
Balance, September 1, 1929	$ 677.81

HEADQUARTERS EQUIPMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand, September 15, 1928	$ 587.37	
Sales at Headquarters Bldg. (books, cards, etc.)	314.63	
		$ 902.00

Disbursements

Purchase of cards and books	$ 69.87
Balance, September 1, 1929	$ 832.13

HEADQUARTERS MAINTENANCE FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand, September 15, 1928	$ 704.29	
Interest, H. A. Moses Foundation	5,688.97	
		$6,393.26

Disbursements

Salaries	$2,875.00	
Insurance	432.00	
Coal	395.66	
Painting house	341.41	
Repainting signs	140.00	
Work on grounds	107.75	
Transferred to Moses Endowment Fund	253.82	
Sundries—telephone, electric light, supplies, etc	450.37	
		$4,996.01
Balance, September 1, 1929		$1,397.25

LIBRARY FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand, September 15, 1928	$291.00

Disbursements

Books purchased	$ 84.25
Balance, September 1, 1929	$206.75
Total of all balances	$4,320 63

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and records kept by Frederick B. Richards, Treasurer, New York State Historical Association, for the period Sept. 15, 1928 to September 1, 1929, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Disbursements in accordance therewith is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARVEY A. DEARSTYNE, *Accountant*

Dated, September 20, 1929

INVESTMENTS

September 1, 1929

Life and Endowment Membership Fund

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland	5½%	$1,000.00
Great Western Power Co	5%	1,000.00
Detroit Edison Co	5%	1,000.00
Illinois Power & Light Corp	5½%	1,000.00
Illinois Power & Light Corp	6%	1,000.00
Mercantile Properties	5½%	1,000.00
Southern California Edison	5%	1,000.00
Long Island Finance Corp. Guaranteed 1st Mtg	5½%	2,000.00
		$9,000.00

Securities verified by Harvey R. Dearstyne, Accountant

HEADQUARTERS MAINTENANCE ENDOWMENT FUND

		Par	*Cost*
Argentine Government	6%	$10,000.00	$ 9,883.75
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	4%	10,000.00	9,100.00
Dallas Gas Co	6%	10,000.00	10,300.00
Ferry Station P. O	6%	15,000.00	15,000.00
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	5%	11,000.00	10,436.25
Saxon Public Works	7%	10,000.00	9,500.00

American Superpower Corp, 1st Pref., 55 shares	6%	5,500.00	5,647.50
Eastman Kodak Co., Common, 40 shares	8%	4,000.00	4,400.00
Edison Electric Co. of Boston, 20 shares	12%	2,000.00	4,520.00
Gillette Safety Razor Co., 100 shares	5%	10,000.00	11,818.50
New York Central R. R. Co., 68 shares, Common	8%	6,800.00	11,713.00
		$94,300.00	$102,319.00

Securities verified by F. N. Bridgham, Treasurer, Horace A. Moses Foundation

New Members

January 26 to September 25, 1929

Endowment—3

Gilbert, Frank Bixby
Represented by Mrs. F. B. Gilbert — 151 Chestnut St., Albany
Markle, John — 2 Rector St., New York
Williams, Miss Harriet N.
Represented by Timothy S. Williams — Huntington, L. I.

Life—15

Bowers, Clement Gray, M.S. — 203 Main St., Binghamton
Bowers, Franck Taylor — 11 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton
Brown, Ernest C. — Copake
Cutting, Mrs. Wm. Bayard — 24 East 72nd St., New York
Frew, Walter E. — 1035 Fifth Ave., New York
Gale, Miss Lydia Hammond — 283 Lark St., Albany
Henry, Robert Edwards — 165 Broadway, New York
Lindenmeyer, Fritz — 135 East 74th St., New York
Ludlum, Clarence A. — 162–27 Highland Ave., Jamaica
Shepard, Mrs. Finley J. — 579 Fifth Ave.. New York
Simpson, Miss Helen M. — McGibbon Apts., Grove St., Amsterdam
Simpson, Miss Jean G. — McGibbon Apts., Grove St., Amsterdam
Stevens, Miss Harriet E. — 30 Sheldon Ave., Oswego
Thorne, Samuel — 44 Wall St., New York
Rollins, Philip Ashton, Litt.D. — 28 East 78th St., New York

Annual—164

Addoms, Charles
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York
Adriance, George Underwood — 88 Central Park West, New York
Adriance, John Gregory — 88 Central Park West, New York

Adriance, Miss Sarah A. — 10 Birth Ave., Glens Falls
Adriance, Mrs. Thomas F. — 88 Central Park West, New York
Aiken, E. Clarence, LL.D. — Attorney General's Office, Albany
Appleton, Frederick P.
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York

Bacon, Edgar Mayhew — 26 Hamilton Place, Tarrytown
Baker, Mrs. Mary M. — 411 Broadway, Mechanicville
Baldwin, William Delavan — Yorktown Heights, Westchester Co.
Barney, Fred M., M.D. — 30 N. Main St., Dolgeville
Baum, Rev. William M., Jr., D.D. — 58 Otsego St., Canajoharie
Belleville, Rev. Manuel J. — 125 Ford Ave., Ogdensburg
Bennett, Capt. William C. — "Light Acres," Barton
Bingham, Charles W. — Mount Morris
Black, James William, Ph.D. — 69 Union Ave., Schenectady
Booth, William Miller — University Block, Syracuse
Bouck, Roland O. — Middleburgh
Boynton, E. H. — 279 West Ave., Lockport
Brigham, Albert Perry, LL.D. — Hamilton
Brown, W. Scott — Elizabethtown
Burdick, F. M. — 42 South St., Auburn
Burtnett, Hon. Bertrand Garrison — 1 Alden Place, Bronxville
Burton, S. Elmore — 73 Washington St., Gloversville
Buzzard, George S.
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York
Byers, Oscar D. — 204 Rugby Road, Syracuse

Cannon, Henry Brevoort — Cherry Valley
Cavert, George W. — 2207 Story Ave., Schenectady
Chapman, James B. — 16 Spring St., Gloversville
Channell, Miss Martha L. — Hotel Franklin, Malone
Child, Mrs. Samuel — 117 Keyes Ave., Watertown
Christler, Mrs. D. J. — 186 Genesee St., Auburn
Cline, James R. — 288 Division St., Amsterdam
Cole, Chester A. — 7484 Amboy Road, Tottenville
Collins, William K. — 219 So. State St., Syracuse
Cook, Mrs. Charles G. — Addison
Corney, Mrs. Henry S. — 9 Wodell St., Beacon
Cox, James W. — 88 Willett St., Albany
Cummings, Lawrence B. — 15 East 49th St., New York

Dapson, Leon A. — 164 Main St., Oriskany Falls
D.A.R. Jane McCrea Chapter
Mrs. E. M. Cronkhite, Sec'y — Hudson Falls
Delong, Robert F. — 284 Glen St., Glens Falls
Dermott, Henry Sage — 554 Hudson Ave., Albany
DeVoe, Miss Katharine E. — 73 Hawthorne Pl., Montclair, N. J.

Deysher, Mrs. Kinsey K. Canaseraga
Dondore, Dorothy Anne, Ph.D. Elmira College, Elmira
Doughty, Charles R. 131a Clinton Ave., Jamaica
Dow, Mrs. F. F. D. 429 Park Ave., Rochester
Downing, George S. 161–02 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Drummond, Richard C. S. 138 Genesee St., Auburn
Duncan, Victor 1243 East 40th St., Brooklyn
Durfee, Walter G. 12 Abbott St., Hoosick Falls

Edwards, Miss Laura Jay Millbrook, Dutchess Co.
Elwell, Wilmot P. Seneca Falls
Evans, S. C. 675 Eighth St., Riverside, Calif.

Fisk, Jesse D. 833 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn
Frye, Leslie A. 37 W. Fulton St., Gloversville

George, Henry Waterman 1 Madison Ave., New York
Gere, Mrs. Katharine G. Lock Box 232, Syracuse
Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Morton 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo
Gilbert, Amy M., Ph.D. Elmira College, Elmira
Gillespie, D. A. 433 River St., Troy
Gloversville Free Library Gloversville
Godwin, Earl 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Godwin, Harold Roslyn
Greene County Historical Society Athens

Hadaway, William S. 63 Glenorchy Road, New Rochelle
Hall, Charles H. 62 Oswego St., Baldwinsville
Heller, Hon. David N. City Hall, Elmira
Henriques, L. Alan
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York
Hess, Hubert Winfield 172 Ridge St., Glens Falls
Hitchcock, Charles H. 508 Security Mutual Bldg., Binghamton
Hills, Mrs. Julia Beach 232 Liberty St., Schenectady
Hoag, Mrs. William Harvey Prattsburg
Holland, George J. 1446 W. Water St., Elmira
Horton, George I. Union Springs
Howe, Ralph B. 312 Lenox Road, Schenectady
Howell, Rev. Daniel W., D.D. 201 Sly Ave., Corning
Hufeman, Otto 121 No. High St., Mt. Vernon
Hughes, Rupert, A.M. 4751 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Isham, Mrs. Arthur S. 308 Pearl St., Burlington, Vt.

Johnson, Mrs. C. K. 311 S. Union St., Burlington, Vt.
Johnston, Charles L., M.D. R. D. 2, Wallkill
Jones, Sydney T. 520 Broadway, Albany
Juckett, Frank A. c/o Old Colony Envelope Co., Westfield, Mass.

Kelly, Walter H. 216 Market St., Amsterdam
Kiggins, Charles B. The Kasson, James St., Syracuse
Klock, Percy L. Singer Bldg., 149 Broadway, New York
Knight, Alfred 699 Washington St., New York
Kuper, William H. 125 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn

Lane, David Frederick 623 Boyd St., Watertown
Langley, Frank T. 117 Woodland Ave., Schenectady
Langdon, Miss Amanda 453 King Ave., New York
Larkin, Orrel Town Plattsburgh
Leary, John J., Jr. The World, 63 Park Row, New York
Lippincott, Arthur H. 2 East 70th St., New York
Lyman, Parmelee 435 West 119th St., New York
Lynch, Wilbur H. Amsterdam Public Schools, Amsterdam

Macdonald, George Alexander 124 East 92nd St., New York
Mackay, Mrs. James 628 Nelson Ave., Peekskill
MacWethy, Lou D. St. Johnsville
Mairs, Mrs. Edwin H. Irvington-on-Hudson
Martin, Alexander Lima
Massachusetts State Library State House, Boston, Mass.
Meredith, Joseph D. 40 East 83rd St., New York
Mitchell, Byron M. 622 James St., Syracuse
Mitchell, Charles A. 459 Exchange St., Geneva
Moses, Harvey H. P. O. Box T, Springfield, Mass.
Murray, C. B. Lyon Mountain
Musser, John, Ph.D.
N. Y. University, Washington Sq. East, New York

New York University
Washington Sq. Library, 100 Washington Sq. East, New York
Nichols, L. Nelson 181 Claremont Ave., New York
Northrup, Mrs. William Phelps 80 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo

O'Connor, George E. Waterford
Osborn, H. Frank Red Coach Inn, Niagara Falls

Parcells, Mrs. Frank Howland 409 Park Place, Brooklyn
Paris, Erskine C. Hudson Falls
Patten, Hon. Frank A. 5 Sixth Ave., Gloversville
Pearse, Miss Adelede 1140 Baker Ave., Schenectady
Peckham, Harriett VanBuren, M.D. 698 Park Place, Brooklyn
Pomeroy, Mrs. Theodore M. 169 Bryant St., Buffalo
Pugsley, Hon. Cornelius A., LL.D.
43–47 N. Division St., Peekskill

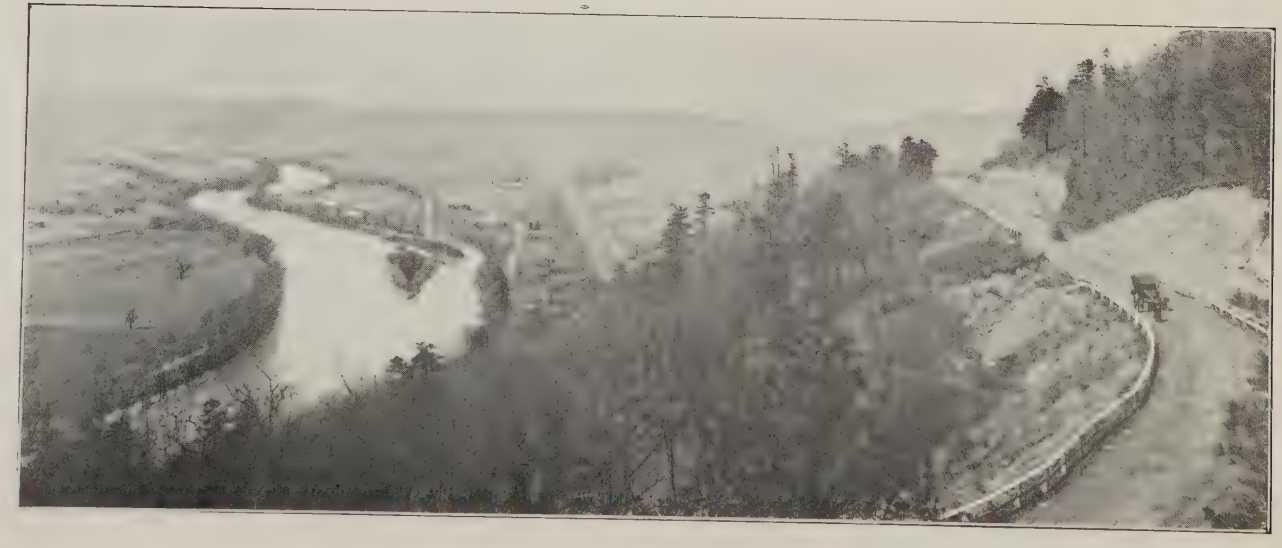
Richardson, Rev. George L., D.D. 68 South Swan St., Albany
Rochester Public Library, Central Library,
54 Court St., Rochester

ARTHUR W. BOOTH, M. D.
Chairman Elmira Committee

(Courtesy State Education Department)

PERCY J. BURRELL
Pageant Director

(Courtesy State Education Department)



(Courtesy Elmira Association of Commerce)

THE BEAUTIFUL CHEMUNG VALLEY LOOKING TOWARD ELMIRA

Rockefeller, Henry O., M.D. 125 Warwick St., Brooklyn
Ros, Salvador E. 17 Battery Place, New York
Runner, M. L. Warrensburg

Sayles, Halsey 219 W. First St., Elmira
Schlosser, Fred 220 West 19th St., New York
Schlosser, Morris 220 West 19th St., New York
Schmidt, Robert
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York
Sexsmith, William C. 62 Henry St., Binghamton
Seymour, Lewis 25 North St., Binghamton
Seymour, Mrs. Lewis 25 North St., Binghamton
Slingerland, Mrs. George O. Mechanicville
Smith, A. Page 75 State St., Albany
Strong, Mrs. Edward L. 615 Ford St., Ogdensburg
Swan, Frederick W. c/o Chemung Canal Trust Co., Elmira
Sweezy, Mrs. Richard Leland 416 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn

Taylor, George J. 121 N. Main St., Elmira
Ten Eyck, Hon. Peter G. 74 Chapel St., Albany
Thompson, C. R. South Glens Falls
Thurber, Linn 1366 W. 112th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Trench, William W. c/o General Electric Co., Schenectady
Tucker, Mrs. Russell Evans 1105 Park Ave., New York

Updike, Edwin H. 149 Broadway, New York

Van Brunt, W. D. Southampton
Van Valkenberg, Mrs. E. S. 74 Diamond St., Little Falls
Vedder, E. V., Jr. Schoharie

Warner, Earle S. Phelps
Washbon, Henry R. Morris
Wells, E. Burton 21 N. Melcher St., Johnstown
Wells, Henry H. Brewster
Williams, Mrs. Chauncey Pratt 284 State St., Albany
Williams, Chauncey Pratt, Jr. 284 State St., Albany
Wilner, M. M. 164 Woodward Ave., Buffalo
Wilson, Mrs. David 156 Guy Park Ave., Amsterdam
Wilson, Mrs. William 87 Division St., Amsterdam
Winch, Miss Dorothy R. 260 Delaware Ave., Albany
Wood, Miss Elizabeth C.
c/o Wadleigh High School, 114th St. & 7th Ave., New York
Woolley, Frank M. 114 N. Titus Ave., Ithaca
Wright, E. E.
c/o Miller & Wright Paper Co., 190 Varick St., New York
Wright, Abner C. Wellsburg

Yetman, Miss Laura B. 5336 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville

Membership—September 25, 1929

Endowment	12
Honorary	4
Corresponding	1
Associate	5
Life	211
Annual	1,288
	1,521

Report of the Director

September 1928—September 1929

In carrying on the work at the Headquarters Building I have kept in mind the comprehensive plan outlined by the Headquarters Committee and printed in the Quarterly Journal in January 1927, but it has been necessary to modify it according to conditions here and many of the points have not been touched upon as yet.

During the past year we have continued keeping the building open to visitors every weekday, except the winter holidays, and on Sunday afternoons during the tourist season from early June until late October. It is now three years and one month since the building was dedicated and we have counted 35,146 visitors. This does not include the estimate of 3,000 on dedication day. No admission fee is charged but post cards and pamphlets of the building are sold and bring in about $300 yearly.

The number of visitors this year, 2,793 in July and 4,933 in August, has exceeded all past records for these months. Thus far in September we have had 1,221, which should bring the attendance for 1929 to about 11,000. The record day was the 13th of August when we counted 337 visitors from 17 States extending from Washington to North Carolina and also from the Province of Ontario.

During the tourist season the local Chamber of Commerce has maintained an Information Bureau on the corner opposite our building on land belonging to the Association. This fact has probably increased the attendance and also the fact that more of the State roads have been completed and the Lake Champlain bridge opened.

To meet and talk to this number of people in small groups takes a great deal of time and for about four months I have done little else. It may be an open question as to whether this is time well spent, but most of the people coming into the building seem really interested, ask intelligent questions and often for data from the library. In some cases this personal attention has resulted in securing new memberships and gifts.

I have been pleased to note the growing use of the library by summer visitors, members of patriotic societies and clubs and also High School students. Books on genealogy and local history are most in demand. The rolls of Revolutionary soldiers from New York, Vermont and Massachusetts are often consulted. We should have the Connecticut lists and also more books on local history in various parts of the State.

There is also an increasing number of letters of inquiry coming in. Some of these I am able to answer from our reference books and some I have had to refer to the State Library or to the New York Historical Society.

In our library we now have about 3,152 books and pamphlets and 250 partial sets of serials, most of which have come through the generosity and interest of friends; 165 books have been added during the year. Dr. Ira Otis Tracy of Brooklyn and Mr. Henry Harmon Noble of Essex have continued their gifts of books and the fund given by Mr. George D. Pratt has been used for the purchase of a number of valuable and useful reference books. Many of the books we are most anxious to obtain are out of print and can only be purchased through dealers in second hand books and it takes some time to secure them. There have been a number of smaller gifts of a book or two, all of which are on record here.

In an effort to increase our museum collections a circular letter was sent out last winter asking members of the Association to help us obtain articles of historic interest, books, maps, manuscripts, articles of dress, household utensils, agricultural implements and tools. This resulted in a number of offers, most of which have been accepted and received. Mr. S. H. P. Pell continues to contribute articles from time to time and Mr. George D. Emerson of Buffalo has added considerable to our collection, especially of things belonging to the Civil War period and mis-

cellaneous papers connected with various events in New York State. Dr. Flick secured two trunks of old letters, note books and also some articles of clothing that date before the Civil War. From friends in town two documents of considerable local interest have been brought in, one a list of Ticonderoga men eligible to draft in the Civil War, and the other a Justice's Docket dated 1816–17, carefully indexed.

The suggestion that we emphasize more of the relics of peaceful times, since Mr. Pell has such a fine collection of French and Indian and Revolutionary relics at Fort Ticonderoga, has seemed to meet with approval. We already have some articles illustrating pioneer and domestic life and from recent correspondence I think we will soon have a considerable gift along this line.

This summer it was necessary to make the first real repairs on the building. All the outside woodwork (window frames, doors, balcony and railing on the roof) has been repainted and now looks very nice indeed. Then the hanging sign in the yard which has a picture of John Hancock copied from an old mezzotint belonging to Mr. Halsey, and also the roadside sign which shows a picture of the house, have been repainted at considerable expense.

The grounds are now in good shape to make a fitting setting for the house. The hedge of Lombardy poplars at the rear of the lot and the green lawns with groups of shrubbery and small trees are doing very well with the exception of some of the evergreens which it will be necessary to replace at the proper time. These things have been cared for as last year, that is under the supervision of the gardener in charge of the hospital grounds near by. The janitor takes care of the lawns and the other work is done by outside labor at about 50 cents per hour. This arrangement has worked well thus far.

With my experience of the past two years, it seems to me that the most useful work we can do at the present time is in connection with the boys and girls of the rural schools and the summer camps in this vicinity. They come again and again for a visit to Fort Ticonderoga and this building; and we should make history more real to them through the collections we can assemble here.

The routine of work in this office, that in connection with th Secretary's office, work on the QUARTERLY JOURNAL, indexing and filing, together with the care of the library and museum collections has occupied so much time that I have not continued the larger bibliographical work that I had hoped to do this year.

JULIA F. WICKER
Director Headquarters Building

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS 1929–1930

President
DIXON RYAN FOX, Ph.D., New York

First Vice President
THOMAS E. FINEGAN, LL.D., Rochester

Second Vice President
HON. GEORGE D. PRATT, New York

Corresponding Secretary
ALEXANDER C. FLICK, Litt.D., Albany

Recording Secretary and Treasurer
FREDERICK B. RICHARDS, A.M., Glens Falls

Director
MISS JULIA F. WICKER, A.B., Ticonderoga

COMMITTEES

The President is ex-officio member of all committees.

PROGRAM—A. C. Flick, Arthur Pound, Raphael A. Weed.

LEGISLATION—Thomas E. Finegan, Stewart MacFarland, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Fred L. Porter.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS—Harry V. Bush, Peter Nelson, Mrs. Abram D. Smith, J. E. Spingarn, Rev. William Neely Ross, Dr. Floyd Orton Reed, General James W. Lester.

PUBLICATIONS—A. C. Flick, James Sullivan, Peter Nelson, F. B. Richards.

INVESTMENT—Darwin D. Martin, Harry L. Broughton, Robert C. Carter.

NECROLOGY—Miss Flora E. Bent, R. W. G. Vail, Frederick B. Richards.

Lake George Battleground Park—George Foster Peabody, Charles F. West, Stewart MacFarland, State Historian and State Architect, ex-officio.

Crown Point Reservation—Fred L. Porter, Berne A. Pyrke, M. F. Barnes, John P. Myers, State Historian and State Architect, ex-officio.

Bennington Battlefield Park—Frank L. Stevens, Delmer Runkle, Ira J. Wood, Miss Helen Waddell, Miss Mary B. Thompson, State Historian and State Architect, ex-officio.

Membership—James G. Riggs, with power to choose his associates.

Committee for 150th Anniversary—Officers of the Association; also Charles A. Ditmas, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, S. H. P. Pell, A. J. Wall, Charles H. Wiltsie, Peter Nelson, Executive Secretary.

Committee to Cooperate With the New York Library Association—Peter Nelson, A. H. Shearer, A. J. Wall, Miss Julia F. Wicker.

Committee on the Preservation of Graveyards—Boyd McDowell, with power to choose four associates.

MIDWINTER MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

January 25, 1930

The mid-winter meeting of Trustees of the New York State Historical Association was held in the State Historian's office, Education Building, Albany, at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, January 25, 1930.

Present: Messrs. Fox, Bush, Flick, Finegan, Nelson, Richards, Riggs, Sullivan, and Wall; also Miss Wicker, director of headquarters; and Mr. Raphael A. Weed, of Newburgh, at the invitation of the President.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

The Secretary presented a list of new members received since the annual meeting, and upon motion, *Resolved* that the election of these members be confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the question as to the policy for the principal activity of headquarters be referred to the Executive Committee.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the Treasurer be authorized to invest the surplus funds of the Association in guaranteed first mortgages at 5½%.

The Secretary reported invitations for the 1930 meeting from Kingston, Peekskill, and Rochester; and the claims of Newburgh were presented by Mr. Raphael A. Weed.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the next annual meeting be held at Newburgh.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the designing and placing, within the areas concerned, of large scale relief maps of the historic areas of the State has the endorsement of this Association and that the President appoint a committee to consider plans and to act in behalf of the Association, provided that any expenditures of funds must be approved by the Executive Committee of the Association.

Whereas the George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission has recommended to the Legislature of the State of New York

> "That the New York State Historical Association enlist and direct the activities of all historical groups in the State. Further, that such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution and other similar societies cooperate with them."

and has made further recommendations for the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington,

Resolved that the New York State Historical Association heartily endorses the purposes of the said Commission and pledges its active co-operation and best efforts to carry out such plans as may be adopted for the fitting celebration of the birth of the nation's leader in war and peace.

Resolved that this Association would welcome representation on the enlarged Bi-Centennial Commission by one of its officers or trustees.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that this Association is thoroughly in accord with the "Suggestions" by the State Historian printed in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL for April 1929; approves the solution offered to remedy the present anomalous situation; and recommends the creation of a State Council of Historic and Scientific Reservations and the establishment of a Bureau of Historic and Scientific Reservations in the State Education Department to which these Reservations shall be transferred for administration and development.

Upon motion, *Resolved* that the Trustees of the New York State Historical Association approve and accept the proposal made by the States Publishing Company to co-operate in the production of a five-volume history of New York State, similar to that the company has recently published of Massachusetts, provided it be edited by Dr. A. C. Flick.

Upon motion, Dr. James G. Riggs was appointed to prepare resolutions on the deaths of Col. John W. Vrooman, LL.D., and William P. Baker, Litt.D., and reported the following which were adopted and copies ordered sent to the families of the deceased:

Whereas the passing of Colonel John W. Vrooman, Trustee of the Association, has caused a notable vacancy in its governing board,

Resolved that we here record our sense of loss and our sincere appreciation of his long and vigorous service, both by his deeds and by his pen, in behalf of the history centering around the Mohawk Valley. His initiative and his vision were communicated in a happy and inspiring manner to others to carry on, and so his deeds shall live after him. To his family we send the sympathy of those who highly commend his labors.

Resolved that in noting the death of Dr. William P. Baker, Trustee of this Association, we set down in the record our appreciation of his state-wide service in the preservation of historical matters through the editorial columns of a great newspaper. His balanced interpretation of men and of events, his insistence on public recognition of the deeds of the past, and his devotion to worth while community interests, constitute by every human measure a far-reaching and continuing influence not easily paralleled in any state.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

FREDERICK B. RICHARDS
Secretary

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

January 1 to December 31, 1929
and comparison with previous year

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

	1928	*1929*
Balance on hand, January 1	$ 969.61	$ 158.57
Dues	2,843.00	3,462.00
Interest	416.46	510.65
Advance payment for bound PROCEEDINGS	217.00	188.00
Sale of PROCEEDINGS and QUARTERLY JOURNAL	232.36	79.60
	$4,678.43	$4,398.82

Disbursements

PROCEEDINGS and QUARTERLY JOURNAL		$2,800.60		$2,112.10
General Expense				
Printing, stationery, etc.	$ 325.27		$ 263.13	
F. E. Bent, Office assistant	1,190.00		1,050.00	
Postage	148.36		219.13	
Sundries	55.63		127.48	
		1,719.26		1,659.74
		4,519.86		3,771.84
Balance on hand, December 31		158.57		626.98
		$4,678.43		$4,398.82

NEW MEMBERS

September 25, 1929 to January 24, 1930

Endowment—2

Anthony, Alfred Williams, D.D., LL.D.	105 East 22nd St., New York
Wright, Benjamin Hall, Represented by Miss Henrietta W. White	603 No. Madison St., Rome

Life—12

Bishop, E. Faxon	Honolulu, Hawaii
Houghton, Hon. Alanson B., LL.D.	1785 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
Jay, Peter A.	1915 Q St., Washington, D. C.
Parish, Henry	48 Wall St., New York
Redmond, Johnston Livingston	Tivoli
Townsend, Howard	15 East 86th St., New York
Villard, Oswald Garrison, Litt.D., LL.D.	20 Vesey St., New York

Transferred to Life from Annual

Gere, Mrs. Katharine G.	Lock Box 232, Syracuse
Reynolds, V. Rev. Fidelis	248 Harvard Ave., Rockville Centre

Representatives of Endowment Members

Carswell, Mrs. W. B.	4901 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Gilbert, Rev. Charles K., D.D.	21 Perry St., New York
Wright, Miss Henrietta H.	603 N. Madison St., Rome

Annual—67

Allison, Miss Charlotte D., M.A.	265 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn
Barney, Charles Neal, A.M.	2 Park Ave., New York
Bliss, Benjamin B.	449 West 123rd St., New York
Bloodgood, William D.	Garden City
Booth, Arthur Woodward, M.D., F.A.C.S.	Elmira
Brook, Arthur H.	386 Fourth Ave., New York
Brown, Roscoe C. E., Litt.D.	Columbia University, New York
Burns, Miss Mary L.	11 Front St., Canajoharie
Chamberlain, Joseph P., Ph.D., LL.D.	Columbia University, New York
Corney, Henry S.	9 Wodell St., Beacon
Crandall, George S.	1012 Walnut St., Elmira

D. A. R., Gen. Richard Montgomery Chap.	58 Prospect Ave., Gloversville
Davis, George I.	Glens Falls
Deakins, Miss Ruth E.	151–10 35th St., Flushing
Dickinson, John W.	Scarsdale
Dillenbeck, Clark	518 East Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Flint, R. N.	1136 Hudson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Gardner, John R.	5 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie
Garlock, Caroline L., M.D.	Canajoharie
Gildersleeve, Virginia C., LL.D.	3007 Broadway, New York
Hayes, Carlton J. H., LL.D., Litt.D.	427 West 117th St., New York
Herrick, Mrs. Eli W.	255 Mullin St., Watertown
Houghton, Harris A., M.D.	2345 Broadway, New York
Hulett, J. B., M.D.	Middletown
Hunt, Thomas	Tivoli
John, August, Jr.	35 N. Ferry St., Schenectady
Johnson, U. Stephen	72 Lincoln St., Greenfield, Mass.
Kievit, Basil	333 Livingston Ave., Albany
Krout, Prof. John A.	10 Fountain Terrace, Scarsdale
Lee, Algernon	43 Fifth Ave., New York
McGraw, Francis A.	509 South Philip Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Meloney, Mrs. William Brown	Herald Tribune Magazine, 225 West 40th St., New York
Messer, Mrs. L. F.	201 Linwood Ave., Buffalo
Meyer, Mrs. Alfred	1225 Park Ave., New York
Moody, Mrs. W. H.	163 Circular St., Saratoga Sprgs.
Moore, Mrs. Allen H.	4 Chestnut St., Albany
Moore, Charles Everett	11 Court St., White Plains
Morris, Richard B., Ph.D.	1795 Riverside Drive, New York
Mudge, Alden A.	Afton
Olean Public Library	Olean
Osborne, Charles D.	34 Dill St., Auburn
Parsons, William Barclay, D.Eng.	84 Pine St., New York
Peacock, Howard Grant	24 Franklin St., Auburn

Raymond, Irving W., Ph.D.	404 West 115th St., New York
Rhinehart, E. B., D.D.S.	617 Union St., Schenectady
Rich, Hon. Adelbert P.	Auburn
Sachs, Julius, Ph.D.	The Belnord, 225 West 86th St., New York
Sammons, Mrs. Thomas	Canajoharie
Scarsdale Public Library	Scarsdale
Seigle, Mrs. R. P.	Cazenovia
Seligman, Edwin R. A.	324 W. 86th St., New York
Selmser, E. D.	Box 502, Freeport, Texas
Sisson, Miss Grace S.	13 LeRoy St., Potsdam
St. John, Robert P., A.M.	815 East 14th St., Brooklyn
St. Lawrence University Library	Canton
Stouder, John B.	852 Chestnut St., Albany
Torrey, Raymond H.	99–28 193rd St., Hollis, L. I.
Underwood, George, Jr.	9 Hamilton Ave., Auburn
Van Cleef, Mynderse	Ithaca
Walker, Miss Hannah H.	89 Woodlawn Ave., Albany
Ware, Miss Edith E., Ph.D.	Spence School, 22 East 91st St., New York
Wheeler, Robert C.	Blue Skies, Loudonville, Albany
Whitridge, Arnold, Ph.D.	129 East 78th St., New York
Williams, Gurth	156 Fifth Ave., New York
Williamson, Charles C., Ph.D.	Scenic Driveway, Hastings-on-Hudson
Winters, Herbert D., A.M.	Keuka College, Keuka Park
Zimm, Mrs. Louise Hasbrouck	Woodstock

DIXON RYAN FOX

The new President of the New York State Historical Association is a native son of the Empire State. He was born at Potsdam December 17, 1887, the son of James Sylvester and Julia Anna (Dixon) Fox. His education began in his native village and after completing his preliminary training he registered as a student in Potsdam Normal School in 1903, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1907. At the age of twenty he entered Columbia University and was awarded his bachelor's degree in 1911.

Having specialized in history during his college course, Mr. Fox decided to prepare himself as a teacher in that field. Consequently, after completing his undergraduate work at Columbia, he entered the School of Political Science for graduate work. He earned his M. A. in 1912 and received his doctorate in 1917. On June 7, 1915, he married Marion Stickney Osgood, daughter of the well-known historian, Professor Herbert L. Osgood, and has two children, Herbert Osgood and Harold Dixon.

Dixon Ryan Fox began his academic career with his appointment as lecturer on American history at Columbia in 1912–13. The next year he was promoted to an instructorship which he held for six years. He had attained sufficient preeminence as a teacher to secure advancement to an assistant professorship in 1919, an associate professorship in 1922, and a full professorship in 1924. An important place on the faculty at Yale was declined at this time. Professor Fox is the recognized leader in the movement to emphasize American social history.

Meanwhile, opportunities for wider service came to Professor Fox. In 1918–20 he was research associate of Carnegie Institution. Since 1923 he has been on the editorial staff of Yale University historical motion pictures. He has served as a trustee of the New York State Historical Association since September 26, 1918, and joint editor of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL since its first appearance in 1919–20. He is a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity and of the society of Phi Beta Kappa. For many years he has taken an active part in the work of the American Historical Association. In religious matters he registers himself as a Presbyterian.

In 1928–29 Professor Fox spent the year in Europe. He delivered addresses before learned bodies and several universities

in England, and was honored with an appointment as Director of the American University Union, with headquarters in London.

In the absence of Dr. James Sullivan, President of the Association, Doctor Fox as Vice-President, presided over the annual meeting at Elmira in 1929 and at that session was elected President by the trustees.

Few teachers of American history in the United States are more widely known or more highly appreciated than Professor Fox. His pupils are found all over the nation. Although bearing a high reputation as a teacher, yet his literary contributions in the field of history and politics have been extensive and scholarly.

He is author of *Decline of Aristocracy in the Politics of New York*, 1919; *An Historical Atlas of the United States*, 1920; *An Outline of Early American History*, 1922; *Herbert L. Osgood, an American Scholar*, 1923; *Caleb Heathcote, Gentleman Colonist*, 1926; *Westchester Court Minutes (1657–1696)*, 1924; joint editor of *A History of American Life*, 1927 on; and numerous magazine articles and papers, some of which have been read before the Association.

Professor Dixon Ryan Fox is the first President of the Association to be chosen from academic historians. He brings to the Association intelligent enthusiasm for worthy work, an inspiring cultural outlook, and a practical program for greater usefulness which will set new standards of achievement. We are fortunate to have a leader with vision, definite objectives, and good sense, who brings honor to the Association and seeks to make it a more powerful agency in both preserving and inculcating the history of the Empire State.

To quote from an address recently delivered before the American Historical Association: "The human mind learns by experience and it may well regard with reverence those who know the experience of the race, those who have learned the lessons of history. These historians are society's eyes of retrospection."

CULTURE IN KNAPSACKS[1]

Among the few old Latin maxims whose compacted truth insures a general currency even in this day of fading interest in the classics, is one which states the effect of war upon the ordinary rules of life—*Inter arma leges silent.* The social contract, one might say, is subjected to a moratorium, and all the rights of individuals so painfully defined are straightway sacrificed to the central need of the state, the need to exist. It was as the mother of tyranny that Thomas Jefferson hated war the most. But war plays havoc with duties as well as rights. Mercy, charity and even justice are leeches fastened on the will to crush the enemy and must be plucked away. The trail of war is best traced where the conflict has played back and forth across a region for a period of years, spreading fear and hate and death as it did in seventeenth-century Germany or, on a very much smaller scale, in the American Revolution—for example, in the Carolina piedmont or on the neutral ground between the upper and the lower parties in New York.

Two chaplains, one a New Englander and the other a Frenchman, who spent some time within the southern counties of that state, have left us their impressions. The picture drawn by Timothy Dwight is well known: a place of cruelty and terror where the confidence in mankind upon which society must rest had been burned away. The testimony of the Abbé Robin is not less striking:

> As we approach New York, between the lines of both armies, we see more and more of the sorrowful vestiges of war and desolation—the houses plundered, ruined, abandoned or burnt. These Americans so soft, pacific and benevolent by nature, are here transformed into monsters implacable, bloody and ravenous; party rage has kindled a spirit of hatred between them; they attack and rob each other by turns, destroy dwelling houses, or establish themselves therein by driving out those who had before dispossessed others. War, that terrible scourge to arts and populations, is still more so to the morals of a people, because a change in these for the worse is the more difficult to repair.

It was not to be expected that the higher learning, a tender shoot at best on this untamed continent, should prosper under

[1]Address before the New York State Historical Association at Elmira, September 25, 1929.

the tread of armies. For seven years it was cut off from its customary nourishment that had come from contact with the culture stores of Great Britain. The saved-up surplus of America itself, which in normal times might have been devoted to its endowment and equipment, was now for the most part captured for defense. Among the Anglican clergy in the North, Tory scholars like President Myles Cooper were soon lost to American learning, while in the Whig party there were those like President Witherspoon quite as ruthlessly deflected from the steady edification of the classroom to set their talents to the work of war committees.

When in 1775 argument with England gave place to armed resistance there were nine institutions in America which deserved the name of college. Not one of these could continue its full routine of academic exercise without interruption throughout the period. Learning was the first thing to be sacrificed. Seven of the nine, all but Yale and Dartmouth, were occupied as hospitals, barracks or stables by armed forces; three of them, Harvard, New Jersey and King's College, to greater or less degree, by both armies in succession. The succession was rapid indeed at Princeton where Nassau Hall changed hands three times within a single day. In most cases books and philosophical apparatus were moved away for storage in safe obscurity; usually they did not return intact, most of such property belonging to King's College, for example, being destroyed or lost forever. During the seven years of occupation there was virtually no teaching under the authority of that institution, and Brown and Pennsylvania, to give them their modern names, did little better. Queen's College was scattered from New Brunswick when Hessian soldiers took possession of its campus, and it maintained so precarious a course throughout the war, now in an old abandoned log church, now in a distant farm house, that it scarcely lived at all from 1776 to 1781. At Princeton the floors were broken up for firewood, and other damage wreaked upon the building, so that after the trustees regained possession some five years were required to put it into shape. The halls at Providence were scarcely better when the French took out their invalids and horses in the spring of 1782. Invested funds for higher education were likewise ill-maintained. Princeton, for example, lost £10,000 of her endowment and Dartmouth suffered heavily because it could not realize upon the promises which had been made in England.

Sullivan's Monument

Elmira College—Cowles Hall

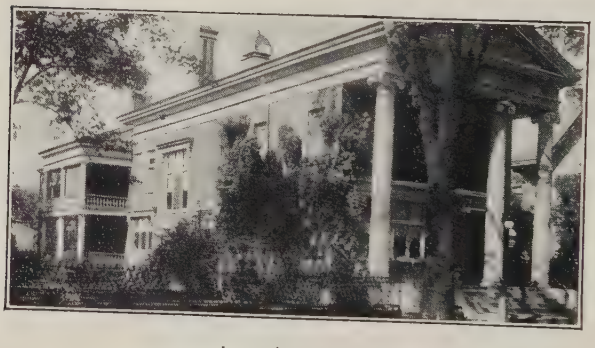
Mark Twain Study

ELMIRA VIEWS

(Courtesy Association of Commerce)

City Hall

The Library Building



Arnot Art Gallery

ELMIRA VIEWS

(Courtesy Association of Commerce)

But the records of the mind are not found exclusively within such academic walls. As we call up the picture of scarlet-coated wreckers tearing down the Old North Meetinghouse in Boston to feed their winter fires, we remember that these eight years of war destroyed many an architectural monument, of humble place, perhaps, in the huge catalog of human art, but among the best the American communities possessed. For the riding school into which these unwelcome visitors turned the neighboring Old South, such fuel was not enough, and they filled their stove with rare books and manuscripts from Thomas Prince's library, cutting off forever from posterity's ken some episodes of Massachusetts' early history. The largest collection of books then existing in North America, with its nearly seven thousand volumes, the Charleston Library, was consumed in the fire of January, 1778, supposed to have been set by British incendiaries. There were cultural losses, too, in the other great fires incident to the war: those at Falmouth, Charlestown, New York and Norfolk, besides those towns wasted at the hands of Benedict Arnold and William Tryon. In decorative art the torch is recognized as the symbol of civilization; it was not so remembered by the citizens of Danbury, Fairfield and Norwalk, and of New London and Richmond.

Private collections were despoiled, paintings wantonly destroyed. On the stately portrait of Cadwallader Colden by Matthew Pratt, now hanging in the Great Hall of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, still may be seen the scars made by the British grenadiers, tossing it back and forth upon their bayonets in the street till a passer-by informed them that the original was not a rebel merchant but His Majesty's late Lieutenant Governor; how many canvases throughout the country went unrescued the record cannot show. The German mercenaries were especially notorious —De Heister, "the arch plunderer," was long remembered—taking toll of Tory as well as Whig, carrying off the plate and treasures from Colonel William Axtell's country seat at Flatbush, taking everything of value from the mansion of Daniel Coxe at Trenton, rifling and sacking in particular the homes of the rich who lived well, whose furnishings, as might have been expected, most reflected thought and taste. The American soldier likewise stood in no awe of art.

Paintings disappeared, like Smibert's portrait of Dr. Caner of old King's Chapel; fine furniture was scattered and destroyed,

like that of Colonel John Stuart in South Carolina; family plate, however beautifully fashioned came to a like end, such as that which the Earl of Loudoun had presented to Hugh Wallace, the provincial councillor of New York. The melting pot was always waiting. As a single example of what happened in many homes, take the case of the Reverend John Sayre, rector of Fairfield, Connecticut, and persecuted by both sides. He lost a "large and genteel library of the best authors in physic, history, divinity and philosophy," about six hundred volumes; "four family pictures done to the life by Mr. West, elegantly framed, cost £70 Philadelphia per pair"; "eight pieces of painting done on oak" and "fancy pictures neatly framed and glazed"; also busts, furniture, jewelry and, most precious of all, the consecrated vessels of his church.

It would be wearisome to bring forth further illustrations of the losses in learning and the arts which America sustained by reason of the war. We need not here conjecture whether or not the war was necessary to make a great America possible; probably independence would not otherwise have been achieved; if so, the benefit was worth the cost. We are concerned with the process of war itself and its effect upon the culture of the country. In general war is an enterprise of destruction and any gains to culture from its actual administration are quite incidental. Nevertheless, some gains were registered.

The contacts at the council board or on the tented field by which the canny Yankees and the spirited Southern planters came to know and respect each other, made America more nearly a community than it otherwise would have been for many a year. As one fingers over the letters of John Adams from Philadelphia, New York and other places, one realizes that they are the record of a personal education. Travel in itself was broadening, and Carolina rangers may have refined their taste during their sojourn in the Pennsylvania capital in 1778–1779; Dutch farmer lads from the Hudson Valley doubtless learned a little of the world on the long march down to Yorktown.

Business organization was immensely stimulated by the military need. It is an unpleasant picture that an historian draws of sleek speculators at their desks in comfortable Boston counting-houses casting up their profits of one or two hundred per cent on woolen goods, while soldiers shivered and died at Valley Forge. But

doubtless most of the activity was legitimate and valuable; certainly it advanced the technique as well as the volume of domestic commerce in this country. Manufactures, which had been inappropriate in provinces in touch with the settled industries of the metropolis across the sea, now sprouted hopefully in many a household and by many a stream, especially in articles of outfit for the troops—ammunition, iron, cloth and leather. The metal-mills of Springfield and Worcester, for instance, whose inland situation made them safe from the British, date from the Revolution. "Historical events," remarks an anthropologist, "appear to have been more potent in leading races to civilization than their faculty." Avoiding the old controversy that peeks out from this theorem, it may safely be maintained that social function is diversified and improved when we are shaken out of our routine of custom, that progress is accelerated by successive crises, that thought comes out of need—all of which is a fine academic way of saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention." In this consideration war refunds a little of what it robs from civilization.

If abstract science is deserted, that which can be instantly applied to building or conserving fighting strength enjoys the most assiduous cultivation. Medicine is an obvious example. Four thousand doctors served their country in the eight years of the Revolution and learned much from the service. Most of them had never had an opportunity before to go inside a hospital or to come into contact with a real master of their profession. The first American book on medicine appeared for their instruction—Professor John Jones's *Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures* (N. Y., October, 1775)—and a creditable beginning it was. Under like stimulus appeared the first pharmacopœia to be printed in this country, a thirty-two page pamphlet by one of the physicians-general, Dr. William Brown. Such doctors as Morgan, Shippen and Rush, in their conspicuous service won a prestige which made their beneficent leadership far more effective than it otherwise could have been in the time of peace to come. Probably most historians will agree with a scholarly soldier-surgeon that, "The War of Independence was the making of medicine in this country."

The incidental gains so far considered were of domestic origin. In speaking of the losses, account was taken of the fact that we were deprived for seven years of the normal culture importation

so needed in a young and growing country. But there was some offset to this loss by reason of the sojourn of the three European armies, not only the French, who came to help the Whigs, but also, though in smaller degree, from the forces, the British and the German, who came to vindicate the Tories.

About one hundred and fifty thousand Europeans landed at our ports in uniform, one hundred and ten thousand of the British, thirty thousand Germans, and somewhat less than six thousand French, but if there be added those who manned the two foreign fleets and who were ashore from time to time, the total was much larger. Also there must be counted in the soldiers of fortune and the gentlemen volunteers from many countries. They were, of course, professional armies; especially was this true of the Germans from Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Hanau, Brunswick, Anspach-Bayreuth, Waldeck and Anhalt-Zerbst, who like the old condottieri or certain regiments of Swiss and Scotch, had long fought for pay; none of the three European forces were national armies in the modern sense. They afford, then, a fair illustration of such phenomena in general. It will be interesting to study how armies carry culture, as it were, in their knapsacks.

It scarcely need be said that carrying culture was not their major purpose. They were not like the Mohammedan hordes who at the sword's point forced invaded peoples to accept their view of life, nor like the armies sent forth by Carnot and Bonaparte who were told by their commanders that they carried with them the blessings of liberty, fraternity and equality. In a sense the British came to teach us the merit of obeying one's king, but it is not likely that they looked upon it as a crusade or thought that they were sowing ideas on a waiting soil. Even less probable is it that private soldiers in any of the three armies worried much about themselves as carriers of culture or had a very high degree of it to carry. Historically the private soldier, even when not fighting, has spread more wretchedness than light in the districts he has invaded. An early eighteenth-century writer, Edward Ward, who knew him well, says in his saucy essay on *Mars Stript of his Armour* (1709) that his main concerns are victuals and drink: "If he ever thinks at all (and truly that's a Question), it is of being a Captain; and then he pleases himself with the Fancy of how he'll maul the Men and the Women." In these armies of the old régime it is the officers, quite naturally, to whom we must

look for ideas, graces or special competences which might be communicated.

We must notice in the first place a certain cultural gain when armies fight side by side as allies. Each learns the good points of the other, and generally there results a mutual respect if not affection, which, as far as it goes, is valuable. It was thus, possibly, that internationalism began in the Crusades. This new confidence is not suddenly and easily achieved, as memories not more than a dozen or fifteen years old may testify today. In 1776 the mercenaries did not like the food the English ship-cooks furnished them and they resented "the proud insulting look which the English are wont to cast at the Germans;" but afterward they seem to have got on very well. The problem was more serious in the case of the Americans and the French. Here not only were two nations cooperating for the first time, but they had behind them a long tradition of mistrust and, indeed, of hatred. Three generations of Americans, especially the Yankees on the north frontier, carrying through four wars, had been taught to shudder at the name of Frenchman—"the French," wrote the Reverend Samuel Niles, shortly after 1760, "our cruel, designing, fierce enemies."

If laws are silent in the clash of arms, the critical instinct is sound asleep. Credulity as to the enemy's devilish ingenuity is matched only by the certainty that God is fighting on "our side." When in 1711 Hovenden Walker's fleet was turned back by the storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the pious Mother Juchereau had written: "The least devout were touched by the grandeur of the miracle wrought in our behalf—a marvelous effect of God's love for Canada, which of all these countries, is the only one which professes the true religion." On the other hand, when, thirty-five years later, a storm played similar havoc with the Duke d'Anville's ninety-seven sail, daily expected to overwhelm the port of Boston, the Reverend Thomas Prince could mount the pulpit, as Longfellow plausibly pictures him, to offer up his Protestant prayer for God's deliverance:

> And even as I prayed
> The answering trumpet came. . . .
> O Lord! before thy path
> They vanished and ceased to be,
> When thou didst walk in wrath
> With thine horses through the sea.

Religious prejudice had constantly embittered the contact in the North, but the feeling was not confined to that region. Washington had fought the French and he characterized them as "a crafty, savage enemy . . . , barbarians, for they deserve no better name."

If such was the old opinion as to the fundamental character of the French, reading and report had produced as vivid a misconception of their manners and appearance. Many had read the *Spectator*, wherein they were presented as a "ludicrous nation," their women "fantastical" and their men "vain and lively." The Abbé Robin gathered that the Americans had pictured Frenchmen as "busy frizzing their hair and painting their faces, without faith or morals." It will not surprise us who have been familiar with war-hates not so long ago to find that enemies may be conceived as pampered dandies at the same time that they are thought barbarians. Some doubted the desirability of an alliance with such a people. It was true that a man named Montesquieu had written very sanely about politics, but as for a considerable element among the French having any notion of free government, the idea was ridiculous. Samuel Adams asked the brilliant secretary of Steuben where he had learned republican principles. "In France," replied young Duponçeau. "In France!" exclaimed the Man of the Town Meeting, "that is impossible." Then recovering himself in a hearty effort to be courteous, he added, "Well, because a man was born in a stable, it is no reason why he should be a horse."

It was a general notion that the "mounseers" were diminutive, spindle-shanked and cadaverous. When the Count d'Estaing's fleet reached Boston, the curious populace were amazed to see plump and portly officers and strong, vigorous sailors. There was some trick here! The wily French had picked out the best specimens they could find and put them into the first boats so as to make a handsome impression! But boatload after boatload bore in upon the Yankee's understanding the astonishing fact that Frenchmen looked like other people. "Neither the officers nor the men," wrote William Channing to Ezra Stiles somewhat later, "are the effeminate beings we were heretofore taught to believe them. They are as large and likely men as can be produced by any nation." Thus unlearning ancient prejudice the New England heart began to open, but it took some time for old conventional

conceptions to dissolve in its expanding warmth. There was the matter of food, for instance; the French were reported to have preposterous tastes. An attempt of American hospitality to meet this situation must be told in full.

Nathaniel Tracy, who lived in a large house in Cambridge, prepared a feast for the French admiral, the consul and the officers:

> Tracy filled a plate of soup which went to the admiral, and the next was handed to the consul. As soon as L'Etombe [the consul] put his spoon into the plate he fished up a large frog, just as green and perfect as if he had hopped from the pond into the tureen. . . . As soon as he had thoroughly inspected it and made himself sure of the matter, he exclaimed "Ah! Mon Dieu! un grenouille!" . . . The company, convulsed with laughter, examined the soup plates as the servants brought them, and in each was to be found a frog. The uproar was universal. Meantime Tracy kept his ladle going, wondering what his outlandish guests meant by their extravagant merriment. "What's the matter?" asked he, and raising his head surveyed the frogs dangling by a leg in all directions. "Why don't you eat them?" he exclaimed, "If they knew the confounded trouble I had to catch them in order to treat them to a dish of their own country, they would find that with me, at least, it was no joking matter."

France sent an extraordinary military force, small in numbers though it was. In a mood of fancy I can climb the rise of ground behind my house, and, looking out across the hills of Westchester, people them again with the proud troops who camped there a hundred and fifty years ago—the Deux-Ponts in white skirted coats and small clothes, the Saintonge in white and green, the Bourbonnais in black and red and the Soissonnais, most picturesque of all, with rose-colored facings and plumes. The officers, with hardly an exception, were chosen from the old noblesse of France. There were princes, marquises, dukes, counts, barons, chevaliers, heirs to the polish of their ancient stock. For instance, there were the Prince de Broglie, the Count de Custine and that shameless rake and gallant commander, the Duke de Lauzun, all to suffer death as aristocrats a dozen years later on the Paris scaffold. There was the Marquis de Bouillé who in 1791 was to arrange the flight of Louis of France and his restless queen to Varennes; there was the Count de Fersen, who was to drive their carriage on the first stage of that fatal ride; and there, too, Count Dumas, who

as agent of the Assembly was to escort them on their ignominious return. There were young men of power who were to be men of eminence, like Count Berthier, who as Prince of Wagram was to be Napoleon's chief of staff, and, on the other hand, Count de Saint-Simon, who was to be the first great socialist of the coming century. There were scholars, also, the Marquis de Chastellux, the youngest academician of France, and the Count de Ségur, the historian, who was likewise to find a place among the Immortals. These ten may give a sample of the quality of the officers who served under Rochambeau.

On the whole they and their men behaved with exemplary circumspection, adapting themselves to the habits and conditions of America. It was with much truth that La Luzerne, the French minister at Philadelphia, could write the French commander near the end of 1782, "Your well-behaved and brave army has . . . destroyed in three years prejudices deep-rooted for three centuries." America emerged from the war acquainted and pleased with the French, in itself a cultural gain. Teachers of the language increased in number and the bookstores added stocks of French books. Fine ladies talked of French styles and hoped that they might have them more promptly in the future than in the past, when they had had to wait for slow transmission through the London imitations. The excesses of the Revolution made sympathy with France a party question, but French cultural influence was never lost. Much of all this was the long result of the excellent quality and behavior of the French army in America.

Obviously one way in which armies influence the culture of regions they invade is by remaining there as colonists. The invasions of the Visigoths, the Ostrogoths, the Vandals, were merely migrations fighting their way. The armies of 1775–1780 were not so moved, and yet in the reckoning this item must be counted. We know, for example, that many soldiers of the British army thus took an inexpensive voyage—possibly they were Scotchmen—with such permanent residence in view. There was doubtless many a farmer who so helped to tame the wilderness and many an artisan who added his skill to the resources of America, like the carriage-maker whom "Peter Parley" could recall as staying in Connecticut and fashioning the first chaise in the town of Ridgefield. Otherwise what became of the thousands

who informally renounced allegiance to King George by the simple process of desertion?

The largest proportion of permanent colonists was from the Germans. Of the thirty thousand who came, tewlve thousand five hundred never returned. American marksmanship accounts for these in many cases, but probably a large part stayed to grow up with the country. At the close of the war pamphlets were published in German by South Carolina, New Jersey and Nova Scotia inviting the mercenaries to remain and take up land at bargain prices. There was little inducement for some of them to cross the sea again. Seven years had brought not a few to an age when retirement from the army would be welcome if not necessary. The Duke of Brunswick, realist that he was, foresaw that so large an old-soldier element would not make for peace in his domain and issued a proclamation virtually forbidding many to come home; return passage would be paid only for native Brunswickers in good health. At least twenty-eight Brunswick officers remained and many troops. Of the eleven hundred German prisoners brought to Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1782, only about three hundred went back to Germany. Those who stayed settled as individuals here and there, the largest group in Baltimore. Their skill in handicrafts was praised as notable and all observers of their prison camps paid tribute to their gardens, which attracted visitors from considerable distances.

The armies of the old régime, as has been indicated, were officered almost always from the gentry, when not from the nobility. That their presence in a province affected the deportment of its citizens had been noticed long before. Doubtless, as the clergy charged, they brought a complement of fashionable vices; doubtless too, as many a *Charlotte Temple* soon discovered, their polished manners did not always mean a fine regard for other people's lasting happiness. But, at any rate, by their example they contributed some grace to social intercourse. The succession of British majors and captains who in the seventeen sixties lodged with the mother of Alexander Graydon certainly affected the young life of that interesting memoirist. It was under their encouragement, apparently, that he learned dancing, French and the invaluable art of repartee.

In the Revolution, polite society in Philadelphia, or at least the Tory part of it, had never had such a winter as when Howe's army occupied the city. The *Mischianza*, with its Knights of the Blended Rose and of the Burning Mountain and their lovely damsels, was only the climax of a season full of brilliant routs and dinners. A modish young lady, wrote Rebecca Franks, might rake (the word is hers) as much as she pleased. But the Whigs, in their towns, had even better opportunities than the Tories; they had more polished instructors in the courtly officers from France. True there was some difficulty in the matter of language; however, language is but one form of expression or communication. The Count de Ségur writes of balls they gave in 1782, to which people flocked for ten leagues around and where local merchants' daughters danced with nobles lately from Versailles. They must have made some headway toward reforming the stiffly ordered dancing parties formerly the custom, of which De Chastellux so vehemently complained. At any rate, French dancing masters were more in demand after the war than before.

A more marked effect of European armies in this country was the introduction of the code of honor. Duels were infrequent in colonial days and when they took place a military man was generally involved; during the French and Indian War, while the British officers were here, precedents were set that were followed much more commonly when the greater war began. The coming of the French gave the code still higher standing. Lafayette represented the chivalry of his caste, though with some extravagance, when he wanted to challenge to single combat the Earl of Carlisle, whom the English ministry had sent over as a peace commissioner. Young America came to believe that, in the phrase of Dr. Jameson, "if greatly displeased with the conduct of a fellow-citizen toward you, your proper course was to offer him an opportunity to kill you." "You may judge," wrote Janet Montgomery to Sarah Jay in September, 1780, "how fashionable duelling has grown, when we have had five in one week." This most obvious effect upon our manners was without a doubt deplorable, but probably as a whole the social influence of the European officers was fortunate.

The armies likewise made some contribution to the arts, especially the social arts of entertainment. Forced back upon

themselves for their diversion, the officers at garrison posts have oftentimes resorted to the stage. Mrs. Anne Grant tells us that she saw the British soldiers act in Albany. At the end of the century it was an American garrison which introduced the drama to Detroit and, relying solely on themselves, maintained it quite creditably for a quarter of a century, largely in an old brick storehouse at the foot of Wayne Street equipped with home-made scenery. Later still, marching with the guardians of the frontier, the muses of the drama raised their temple at Fort Snelling. For example, in 1836 we find the soldiers enacting *Monsieur Tonson* and *The Village Barber* to great applause, the lovely heroine Adolphine de Courey captivating her Jack Ardourly, both probably having spent the morning cleaning guns or drilling an awkward squad.

Soldier drama likewise whiled away the tedium of barracks life during the Revolutionary war, especially among the British officers. They introduced the theatre as an institution into Boston, though, as has been remarked, they may have produced plays there not so much to amuse themselves as to affront the Puritans. In his prologue for their production of the tragedy of *Zara*, General Burgoyne recalled the troubles of the drama in Cromwell's time and then observes:

> To sooth the times too much resembling these,
> And lull the care-tir'd thought, this stage arose.
> Proud if you hear, rewarded if you're pleased,
> We come to minister to minds diseased.

Probably not many of the "minds diseased" were present to profit by these ministrations; most native critics would scarcely approve the tone of such pieces as the general's farce entitled *The Blockade of Boston*. Nevertheless, it was something to give that pious capital its first season of the drama.

Wherever the British soldiers stayed for any length of time the stage appeared. When in their Virginia prison camp, they put up a "Comedy House," which neighboring Americans for a time attended, a harlequin painted on the curtain pointed to these words: "Who would have expected us here?" There was a lively season of the soldier drama in Philadelphia, and the scenery which Major André painted was afterward in more or less con-

tinuous use there until the theatre burned in 1821. In 1780 after the British had left, the first French play in America, Beaumarchais's *Eugenie*, was presented there under the ægis of the French army, Congress's law against stage plays having been lifted in its favor. In New York the drama flourished for half a dozen years continuously, under British military auspices, rising from eighteen performances in 1777 to thirty-five in 1781. *The Rivals*, *The School for Scandal* and *She Stoops to Conquer*, among other plays, were thus given their American *premieres*, and the performances in the "Theatre Royal" in John Street were accounted very good. Unlike such productions elsewhere, the female parts were taken by real women—"such as followed the drum." Of course, the stage was no novelty in New York, but its continuance there when professional actors had left the country affected the taste of the considerable population who lived within the lines. A local generation passed from childhood to maturity under its influence. One night in the spring of 1777 a boy in wide-eyed wonder saw the soldiers enact *The Beaux Strategem*. Fascinated by the romantic illusion of his first play, the little William Dunlap could never afterward escape it; it was thus that he became the Father of American Drama.

Other arts were fostered in America by the officers, especially those who stayed. One has but to mention Major L'Enfant to recall that we owe to a French military man much of the beauty of our national capital. It was he, too, who designed the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati and thus fixed for good the eagle as the symbol of America. What other architects remained would be hard to say, but probably William Spratt, who built the charming Deming place in Litchfield and other houses in Connecticut, was not the only British officer who decided to invest his talent in this growing country. Music, too, received some impulse. As the fife had been introduced by the British forces in the French and Indian War, so now they and the Germans brought the brass band to America, a balanced instrumentation having been developed in Europe which was hitherto unknown in our provincial capitals. The excellent concerts on Boston Common were one form of British activity to which the Puritan "minds diseased" took no exception; the most notable performances were in Trinity Churchyard in New York, though their presence there was

thought a little inappropriate by some citizens and the outraged Hannah Lawrence exclaimed:

> Heavens! shall a mean inglorious train
> The mansions of our dead profane?

On the whole there were more and better musicians with the armies than had visited America before.

Armies sometimes affect the religious thought of those with whom they come in contact, as is plentifully illustrated in the history of the Roman Empire. In the last French war, this phenomenon had been remarked. The Reverend Ezra Stiles writing in 1759 was disheartened at the influence of British officers: ". . . I judge the American Morals & Religion were never in so much danger as from our Concern with the Europeans in the present war. . . . I look upon it that our Officers are in Danger of being corrupted with vicious principles, & many of them I doubt not will in the End of the War come home minute philosophers initiated in the polite Mysteries & vitiated morals of Deism." According to Timothy Dwight such prophecies were sadly realized and the New England clergy were hard put to it to counteract the influence of British infidel officers; then, he says, there came a second wave by reason of the French. Samuel Hopkins thought that infinite damage had been done to faith in Newport by the presence of the allied troops. Yet as far as the French were concerned these reverend gentlemen may have read their fears more clearly than the facts. It would have been difficult for American officers to understand French infidelity; and the large majority of the French who came were not infidels.

As for the religious influence of the armies in the Revolution, probably the most important was the public celebration of the mass in many communities for the first time. Ninety chaplains came here with the French ships; and Catholicism first appeared, outside of Maryland, under really friendly auspices. Some remained to labor in the new country; there was the Abbé Poterie, for example, who was the founder of the church in Boston. Others officiated at improvised altars in American towns, baptized children and revived the piety of Catholics long removed from priestly ministrations. It was a "singular and affecting" sight, as good Dr. Thacher says, to see the Congress of the United States, the

Assembly and Council of Pennsylvania and "a number of principal gentlemen of the various orders" gathered in the Catholic Church in Philadelphia to listen to the Abbé Bandol preach a sermon on the late glorious success of the allied armies; then the legislators, most of them doubtless for the first time, heard the Latin *Te Deum* sung. After the French had gone the Catholic church might still seem an exotic, but at least it was known by sight.

In science, no less than in religion and the arts, the sojourn of European troops was instructive to America, but largely science in its useful application. Washington said that he had but one native engineer in whom he could place confidence; Duportail, Launoy, Radière, Gouvion, L'Enfant and Queneret brought invaluable technique, some of them staying after the war and illustrating their science in public works. So far as the civil application was an outgrowth of the military, American engineering may be said to date from the arrival of these French officers.

Armies, as has been observed, have need of competent surgical aid and it might well be expected that expeditionary forces would bring gentlemen of that faculty whose presence in the new country would be helpful. After the French and Indian war a number of British army surgeons stayed to practice in our larger towns and did much to raise the tone of the profession. During the Revolution James Thacher and others had opportunity to witness and admire the skill of such Englishmen in the hospital at Albany after Burgoyne's surrender. He was struck with their celerity, and in those preanæsthetic days, when every second might seem a very age of agony, celerity was paramount. When the French fleet came to Boston, young John Warren, who later founded the Harvard Medical School, cultivated the society of the doctors, acquiring all the knowledge he could. "Thus," says his son, "though he had not been to Europe, Europe may be said to have come to him." The French medical men gave no formal instruction, but their influence was felt. Before the army left in 1782, for example, the scholarly medical director Jean François Coste delivered at William and Mary College his famous oration entitled *De Antiqua Medico-Philosophia Orbi Novo Adaptanda.*

Of all American professionals none today enjoy a higher reputation throughout the world than the dentists. It is interesting to note that before the Revolution such practitioners in America

were few, scattered and meagerly equipped—English itinerants, being skilful barber-surgeons or physicians with a side-line. Now it happened that the French navy required its surgeons to know as much as could be learned as to the scientific treatment of the teeth, though naturally some mastered more of that branch than their colleagues. During the idle months of 1781 while the allied forces were encamped at Providence, Dr. James Gardette and Dr. Joseph Le Maire not only eased the pain in many a Gallic jaw, but also demonstrated the science to American visitors from far and near. These two decided to remain and practice in America, but that is not what makes them most significant. During that season at Providence they systematically taught their specialty to an ambitious Yankee lad, Josiah Flagg, and qualifying thus the first American dentist, as by an apostolic laying on of hands, may be credited with transferring to America a science which was to flourish so eminently upon its soil.

The historian is rarely able to take censuses. He employs statistics eagerly enough when contemporaries have left them all compiled, but in the history of society, at least, he usually must make his arduous inductions upon such samples as he can find. He must humbly realize the fewness of his facts and not crush them with too vast an edifice of inference. But the instances we have brought forward will surely warrant us in concluding that the transit of civilization to America was not wholly halted by a long and engrossing war with a European power and that the seeds of culture may be carried where one might not look to find them, in the knapsacks of the soldiers.

That soldiers carry *home* ideas and tastes was abundantly proved in the Crusades, when the northern Christians went to crush Mohammedans and returned to advertise Mohammedan wares. Charles VIII's return with his army from Italy in 1495 is said really to have brought the Renaissance to France. Armies will bring back unexpected things. Courtesy, that prime constituent of medieval chivalry, is said to have been derived from contact with the paynims in the wars of Charlemagne; to take a very different example, no one had thought that Norwegian soldiers imprisoned in England during the Napoleonic wars would be the means of introducing Quakerism into Norway. It is worth inquiring whether the European soldier took back ideas when

peace had been concluded, though it must be borne in mind that they could scarcely learn much of the arts of civilization in America, for they knew a higher development at home; nations and individuals could oftentimes learn many things from cultural inferiors, but they seldom do.

Yet the broadening influence of travel was felt, and even the trivial little surprises that were bound to come had some slight value in making minds a bit more objective. The French were interested to see men shaking hands; they remarked that American ladies occasionally washed their hair, and other odd customs. The Hessians found the New England town a queer political phenomenon, neither seigniory nor city—apparently a little province; searching the landscape with their soldiers' eyes, they at first thought that our common rail fences had been erected as impediments to cavalry. It interests us to note that they found the cost of living high in America and that American women dressed beyond their station. They were astonished to see John Hancock, the President of Congress, going to market with a basket, but this last strange spectacle and all that it represented was what most charmed the French.

Many French officers had read about liberty and they came expecting to find it and to fight for it. As two French historians, M. Jusserand and Professor Faÿ have recently made clear, it was for them a war of enthusiasm rather than a war of calculation; the young liberal nobles had belabored old Maurepas into war for love of liberalism and not for hatred of England. They found more than they had hoped. From a highly mannered and sophisticated society they stepped into one of striking simplicity; it had for them the luxury of a rest cure, with all the virtues that philosophy had dreamed. The Count de Ségur marvelled at the decorum of Americans "and the order and wise liberty which characterized the New Republic, where happiness was so firmly established from the cradle." De Chastellux applauded the toleration in religion and their purity of morals. "Licentious manners," he says, "are so foreign to America, that the communication with young women leads to nothing bad." They were delighted with the simple dignity of Americans which they interpreted as rising from the general sense of equality in status.

American constitutionalism and American equality—this was the lesson the French army carried home; and to put it into our figure, they carried seeds whose explosive force was to shake the very ground of France. The liberal left of the Constituent Assembly in 1789 included most of the young nobles who had served in America; Count Alexandre Lameth, in the "triumvirate," had been an aide to Rochambeau; Lafayette was one of the most prominent men in the Assembly. It will be remembered that the end of the feudal régime was precipitated on August fourth by the fine frenzy of the Viscount de Noailles, a veteran of Yorktown. Certainly the officers who had served in the expeditionary force of 1780 did their part to make America the ideal of the French Revolution, at least in its earlier phases.

Bearing in mind the lessons learned in politics and sociology, we may inquire as to whether these military visitors, and through them the world, learned anything of science. They certainly brought no scientific corps as did Alexander when, not content with the homage of conquered peoples, he sought the sources of the great streams of their countries, from the Nile to the Indus—not every commander had had Aristotle as a tutor—or Napoleon who, while striking at the Mamelukes and British, set his savants to read the mysteries of Egypt. As has been said, the armies were not likely to learn much of art or technology in America, but as a great unexploited field of nature, America would present to the scholarly officer, if such there were, a boundless range of effort.

Under this stimulus few, if any, productions came from British pens. The French did but little better; De Chastellux saw the opportunity but neither he nor his colleagues embraced it. True enough, some like Closen made casual collections of stuffed animals; the Abbé Robin examined the stones in all the churchyards from Boston to Williamsburg, so he says, to note the average life expectancy, but one doubts the soundness of his science when, in conclusion, he supports De Pauw's old thesis that all life grows feeble in the New World! The French and the British came and went without adding any valuable work to the literature of science.

By tradition we remember the German mercenaries as stupid men led by stupid men; and yet tradition may succomb to a surprise attack such as we are trying here. German mental habits

may have had their own peculiar character, but they were happily adapted to the task of systematic observation. "A cold German," says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1788, "a cold German, whose erudition is boundless, who collects the most minute facts, and who has not even fancy enough to form one conjecture, is worth thousands of ingenious dabblers, whose light is a mere *ignis fatuus* and only dazzles to mislead." When it came to solid, accurate accumulation, observed another article, the Germans were the best reliance. "Germany is the land of erudition, the Northern kingdoms of national history and antiquities, Spain of superstition, Italy of poetry, England of natural philosophy and mathematics, and France of every science," but reaching most distinction in *belles lettres*. Against the background of this general judgment, let us glance at the mercenary forces of 1776 and 1777.

There are hints of scientific curiosity even in the diaries of the transport voyages, such as the minute examination of an octopus, or a comparative study by laboratory methods of the saltiness of the water in different sections of the sea. Lieutenant Hinrichs, who conducted the latter, had joined this military expedition, it seems, largely because of its opportunities for scientific observation. But the first distinguished name is that of Johann David Schoepf, who came at the age of twenty-five as chief surgeon with the Anspach-Bayreuth troops. Trained at the University of Erlangen in medicine and natural science, he already had a reputation as an authority on mines. Insatiably curious as to nature in America, he found his casual notes taken during the war were insufficient and remained a year and a half for further study. His *Travels* published a few years later, present a vivid picture of society, but are most valuable upon the aspect of the country. On the basis of his American observations he contributed an extraordinary list of scientific works. He published what is commonly regarded the first systematic work on American geology; he noted the similarity of the coastal plain, saw that it was emerging in the South, and first marked out the "fall line." He wrote the first paper on American ichthyology, the first on American frogs, the first on American turtles. He described American diseases, made the first attempt at a full American *Materia Medica* and before the war was over published a scientific account of the

American climate, unsurpassed for many years. Surely this many-sided contribution entitles Dr. Schoepf to a place in the history of science in America, whatever uniform he wore.

One of the subjects on which Schoepf had taken notes, but never published, was the American forest, where he says he felt bound to defer to a fellow officer of special competence. Frederick Adam Julius, Baron von Wangenheim, a captain in the Hessian jäger corps, published in 1781 his *Beschreibung einiger Nordamerikanischer Holz- und Buscharten . . .*, which though issued at Göttingen, was dated at Harlem on Manhattan Island, certainly one of the early items in the literary history of that community. This was a fore-runner of his great dendrological work six years later, wherein he systematically described American trees with all the vast paraphernalia of Latin terminology and with plates by his own hand. He became a forest-master under the King of Prussia, but never lost interest in his little Thuringian estate, which he called "America," where he could nurse the cuttings he had brought back in 1784.

Another man of science was the Reverend FrederickV. Melsheimer, a chaplain with the Brunswick dragoons. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bennington, he threw in his lot with the new country in 1779, and spent the remainder of his life as a Lutheran pastor in Pennsylvania. Of a scientific turn ever since his days at the University of Helmstedt, he devoted himself to the study of American insects. Indeed, his congregation sometimes had to wait when a handsome butterfly diverted him from the straight path to the morning service, and according to tradition he often preached with a beetle in his pocket. He published a *Coleoptera in Pennsylvania* (1806) in which he said, "To the best of my knowledge I have but few predecessors in the United States in this Understanding." This was certainly a modest statement; Thomas Say in his great descriptive work of 1824 recognized him as the father of American entomology. So if the mercenaries brought in their fodder bags the Hessian fly which was to plague our farmers, they also brought with them, quite as unconsciously, the science which alone could combat it.

In this long review of what the European armies carried out and back a hundred and fifty years ago, we have come upon some matters not commonly treated in the history textbooks. We look

beneath gay military coats and brass and pipeclay and we see men, not mere fighting apparatus; even to soldiers war was not the sole concern. They like all the race were interested in the arts of getting along with other men, and of making life the richer and more lovely. The achievements of mankind in all these particulars are as significant to us as exploits upon the battle field or compromises in the council chamber.

DIXON RYAN FOX
Columbia University

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS AND METHODS OF TEACHING IT[1]

It is indeed a pleasure to be here in Elmira and to have a chance to see the historic sites of this section of our state and to be here with you who are also interested in local history. It is at such times as these that I feel a bit of sadness, when I look over audiences at meetings of an historical nature, to see so very few of our young people who should be made acquainted with the historic past in order that they may be able and qualified to pass on the great happenings of a past day to others when we shall be removed and gathered unto our fathers. How shall we pass on the past to the present younger generation? That is really what I have been asked to talk about this morning.

Many of you are Local Historians for the towns, villages and cities of this great Empire State and as such you are really teachers appointed by local authority to learn of local history and to impart it to the residents of your municipality. It is your duty to do more than to gather historic items from printed works, and you must dig deep into the source materials of your subject and work out and reconstruct the actual life of bygone generations and centuries.

Local history has been taken for granted for many years. Indeed, because it is so close to us, we are apt to think that we know all about it, and that it is really after all of very little importance. Yet, with a little careful thinking, I believe you will agree with me that that which is self-evident is usually little in evidence. So it is with local history, we have taken it for granted. We have not trained our young folks to know about local happenings, to appreciate them, or to know of their great significance although they may often be of national importance. Because of this we have lost much history. All history is local history because everything has to happen somewhere and that somewhere is a town, village, or city. History, then is a collection of all local history combined to portray the development and progress of our country.

[1]Address before the New York State Historical Association, at Elmira, on September 26, 1929.

I read a history of New Rochelle the other day and here are some of the topics that were mentioned: Huguenots, Jacob Leisler, Manor grants, Boston Post Road, French church, Taverns, Peter Faneuil, Growth of population, Whigs and Tories, George Washington, General Schuyler, General Wooster, John Jay, General Sir William Howe, General von Knyphausen, Thomas Paine, Stone and wooden houses, Lafayette, Different kinds of churches, Town governments, Village governments, City governments, Coming of railroads, Horse cars, Electric street cars, Slavery, French and Indian war, Revolutionary war, Mexican war, Civil war, Spanish American war, World war, etc. Does that sound provincial? Or does it bring to mind many of the significant movements of United States history and point out a place where these things that helped to make us a nation actually happened? Can you now answer the statement that is often made, "Oh, I do not care much for local history; it is provincial and the young folks will move to other places." One cannot move away from the list of topics which I have given here. Every town in our state has many local happenings which have played a major part in the history of our great Republic, the one I have mentioned is just an average example.

Is local history interesting? I believe that almost everyone is a little interested in local history because he or she knows a little about it which is first hand. If more is known of local history it will become even more fascinating. A man traveling in a distant state entered a little town and desiring to know the name of the place went up to a young man and asked. He was told that the name of the town was Epsom, whereupon he said, "Oh, yes, this is where they make Epsom salts." The young man answered "No-o-o, where do you come from?" The traveler replied, "New Rochelle." The citizen of Epsom replied, "Oh yes, I know that town very well, that is where they make Rochelle salts." We all think that we know some local history. In this age of the motor car we are able to go to many distant places, and along the way we observe hundreds of monuments noting historical events. This increases our interest and makes it necessary for historians to know their localities so that historic spots may be accurately and appropriately marked.

We must visualize history. "Did it really happen?" "Where did it happen?" These are questions which come to the minds

of our young folks when they begin to study history. Often the interesting things happened in far distant places where you are unable to go, yet "Where did Washington have his headquarters?" "Where were Revolutionary battles fought?" "Where was Major André, the British spy, captured?" "Where was John Jay's home, and where is he buried?" "Where is there a house that looks as it did in 1750?" "Where was the battle of Saratoga fought?" "Where was the battle of Newtown?" "Where is Fort Ticonderoga, and what did it look like?" "What is the appearance and setting of the Ethan Allen gate?" A hundred and a thousand and more similar questions might be asked; but the answer to all of them is some spot in our state. I do not doubt that most of the important events in the history of the United States could be illustrated with historical happenings in many of the counties of New York. Until we have studied our local history we will never realize how important a part we have played in national affairs, and what an opportunity a teacher has to use it as illustrative material to make history real to the youth under his tutelage.

Most young people have studied some history, but it has usually been about people and events in distant places. The history of the Greek heroes and the actions of the presidents of the United States have been interesting, but few of our pupils will ever have the opportunity to see the land of the ancient Greeks and really know their life; fewer still, will ever have an opportunity to be a president of the United States; but all of the inhabitants of our state can see the land and appreciate the life of the inhabitants of this section, starting from that of the aborigines and coming down to the moderns, if it is but pointed out. Because of the location of this state, we have been connected with many events that have had national importance. The inhabitants have not always been able to farm their plots of ground in peace. During the Revolutionary war there moved across the state (as ably put by Professor Fox) "figures of undying interest to America and the world: the incomparable Washington, bluff old Putnam, half-hearted Howe, the gifted Seabury, high-minded Jay, urbane French noblemen, the spy John André, and Charles Lee, Burr, and Arnold, whose memories are clouded with disgrace and tragedy."

When we can see where these folks stopped, where they actually planned their moves, and can see the geographical difficulties that they had to surmount, we can almost see them living again and we can follow them in our imagination; it is then, that history becomes real, interesting and fascinating. Upon one point most people are agreed, and that is that history cannot be adequately taught if it is detached from a real geographical background. Every important historical movement is real, it has actually happened somewhere, and it has been greatly affected by the control of the physical setting of the places concerned. It is only through a study of local history, so called, that this apparent fact can be properly utilized in our history teaching.

How can we bring local history to the attention of our school children? In times gone by there used to be a course in New York state history, but it has been dropped. I understand that it was really a very interesting course and that the school children enjoyed it as much as, if not more than, any other course offered. It has been allowed to become a back number, but it must be revived and it can be restored.

The content of local history can be brought to our young folks in many ways. One way, and a way for which we may not be quite ready, is to have the University of the State of New York offer a course in New York state history. This would be a way of bringing local history to our youth, but an objection, that is immediately raised, is that there are now too many subjects in our curriculum, and that to add more, and to require more study in school, and at home, would be expecting too much of the school child.

In the *Tentative Syllabus for History in the Elementary Schools—Grades 4–8* which was put out by the University of the State of New York in 1928, it will be found that a goodly space has been given over to the Beginnings of New York (pages 41–44). The following main topics are fully treated: Hollanders in the 17th century, Dutch East India Company sent Hudson to find northwest passage, Dutch West India Company organized to trade with the Indians, Patroon system, Stuyvesant as governor, New Netherland becomes New York. Following the outline is a long list of suggested activities for the pupils to carry out.

"Origins of your local community" is the next big topic in the Elementary School History Syllabus (pages 43–44) which is really a general outline of local history which can be adapted to any community. The outline abbreviated is as follows:—A. Settlement of the community, circumstances, origin of town name, Indians and industries; B. Pre-Revolutionary History, part played in Revolution, remaining forts, battlefields, historic houses, etc.; C. Distinguished families in the locality, names of early settlers, participants in wars, those prominent in state and national government, great writers, artists, and philanthropists; and D. Part played by the community in the great events and movements of the country's history, including formation of the Constitution, struggles of political parties, struggle over slavery, reconstruction period, tariff and free trade, sentiment on the World War, and help of the community in the World War.

It can thus be seen that the State Department has taken some recognition of the fact that a study of local history is important, and much in demand. They have met this by putting a section devoted to local history in the syllabus of general American History for the elementary school. What is needed now, more than anything else, is available historical material for each town, village, city and county to fill out this outline, so that the teachers may be able to satisfy this syllabus requirement. It is up to the local historians to get copies of this requirement and then to work out in cooperation with others all of the needed material, to have it published, and to put it into the schools so that it will be available. This is a very important and pressing need at the present time. The more material that is available, the better chance of extending the amount required in the syllabus. At present many teachers know very little about local history and therefore are tempted to skip the part of the outline which I have just quoted to you. Teachers can of course help in the preparation of this material, and should indeed be called in to help, but it must be remembered that you have been selected as local historians because of long residence in the community and your special knowledge of its past. Many teachers in your schools have just come into your community and will need a good deal of educating. The local historians, the local historical societies, and the teachers must cooperate to bring about the

necessary colation of material for the purpose of instruction. The State Department in the syllabus has led the way, and it is up to you to follow.

Local history should not be confined to the elementary school alone, but it should find an important place in the high schools of the state. It is indeed doubtful if a separate course in New York state history could be introduced into the high school for all pupils. It might be offered for those taking a general course and not preparing for college. Every high school boy and girl should have some local history, and how shall they get it? It seems to me that local history should be introduced into the present course of American History, known as History C. How shall it be done? It might be well to have some suggestions in the high school history syllabus for using local history as illustrative material, and to have the State Department of Education include a question on local history and its significance in the regents examinations. First of all, the teacher must have a knowledge of the material himself, and how can this knowledge be obtained? I have already indicated a way. It can also be gotten through reading, study, contact with historic sites, and membership in local historical societies. The history teacher should be a member of the local historical society just as much as he should be a member of the New York State Teachers' Association; perhaps I had better not put it more strongly. He should also be a member of the New York State Historical Association. It is a history teacher's duty to join such organizations and to help work out the local history in such a way as to have it useful and available for the comprehension of the growing generation. It must be remembered that the state law provides that county and city governments may be permitted to spend money for historical purposes, *and they are doing so.* The county of Westchester appropriates money every year for the publication of Westchester county history and a copy of the material printed is sent to the library in every school where American History is taught. Many very useful books have been published to date as: *Court Records, Westchester County During the American Revolution, McDonald Papers, Westchester County Bibliography;* and this year the Society is preparing a guide book to historic spots in the county with a description of each one. Next year the Society hopes to print a students' history of the county which is now in preparation.

This is what one county is doing, I do not know what all other counties are doing, but there is an opportunity for them to do likewise.

Local museums would be of inestimable value to the teacher of history, but few exist. What a wonderful thing it would be to have a museum in every county showing the life of the Indians, showing colonial life, giving types of houses, showing us costumes of our forefathers who trod our soil, pictures of men, historic sites, buildings, etc., etc., ad infinitum. If such a museum existed we could make the history text material spring into real life. Alas, we have not got it, but it is a possibility; and if all would work for it, it could be brought about. It can be seen that such a museum would help very materially in answering the question, "How did we get the way we are?"

History must be made into pictures or objects. It is impossible actually to see every place where an historic event took place so that many pictures must be employed as a way to surmount this ever existing difficulty. A few good slides and a daylight lantern is the best solution of this problem. If every class room had a set of slides to illustrate nature, men and happenings which would be available at the time each was discussed in the class room, it would certainly make an impression. When talking about the Battle of Saratoga, have slides of the battle field, and some of the men as Arnold, Gates, etc. This would mean having a few pictures every day throughout the year rather than having a large number on a given day, thus avoiding having them come so rapidly that they cannot be remembered by the pupils. I believe that a picture or two a day thrown on the blackboard would drive haziness and indifference away. The most difficult battle for the pupils in the conquest for knowledge is to cease flirtation with Miss Information, and to conquer by organized and graphic study, General Information.

You who are teachers may be thinking that this is all well enough, but are saying to yourselves that there is no time for all of this material on local history in Course C. Do not forget that points must be illustrated by some information, and that it takes no longer to illustrate with local material than with any other, and the pupils will find it much more interesting and easier to understand. If the points are near enough to home, the pupils can go out and check up on the information and satisfy

themselves. I will have more to say about this phase of the work a little later on.

If real objection still exists to putting this work into school courses, a Local History Club will answer this objection. This club may meet after school and may devote its programs to the history of the locality. Officers may be elected, and the club may manage its affairs, with the guidance of an adviser, and thus learn on the side one of the lessons which all history teachers hope for—self government. Pupil programs may be worked out on some of the happenings in the community upon which they will be able to get material. Outside speakers can be secured to speak on happenings of the past which would be impossible to find in printed sources available to high school people, and they may perhaps bring material which has not as yet found its way into books at all. Historical pilgrimages may be taken after school if the distance is not too great, or better still, a Saturday may be selected and an all day trip with a box luncheon may be planned; such a trip is sure to captivate the pupils. I dare say that if you take one such trip you will be compelled to take more, for young people are fed up on dances, but field trips to historical places are unusual and they make a strong appeal. Committees of the club can be formed. A library committee can be appointed to mount clippings that deal with local history; this material can then be arranged, and placed in the school library for reference. It is really surprising how much local history material appears in print during the course of a year. Start collecting and see it grow.

I have conducted a Local History Club at the New Rochelle High School for several years carrying out this program of activities and I find that young people are very much interested in local happenings, and I feel sure that it helps them in their history work. This year I have planned to have my club meet once a week for a half hour period. This fall semester I am giving a course on local history. The instruction will be after school, and will be for all who are interested in joining the club. The subjects for my talks are: The Indians in Westchester, The English, Dutch, and French settlements, New Rochelle history—Past and present, Old roads and taverns, Manors and great landowners, Life in the 18th century, Where Old Westchester went to church and where they went to school, The Adoption of the Declaration of Independence in Westchester for the State of New York, The Ameri-

can Revolution including the Battle of White Plains, the Neutral Ground, the Capture of Major André, and Outstanding Westchesterians. After each lesson a list of questions will be given to the group which are to be worked out by outside reading and from the material given in lectures. The last meeting at the end of this semester will be an examination on this series of lectures. The ones showing the best work during the course and those passing the best examinations will be awarded prizes for excellence. At present I have a goodly number anxiously awaiting the beginning of this course which will take place on Monday, September 30th. Next semester I expect to have some outside speakers for the group.

I have a number of slides showing historic sites in New Rochelle and the county which I will show. When the weather gets warm we will take several excursions around our city, and around the county to actually see the historic spots which we have heard about at club meetings. I have always prepared an itinerary for the trip giving the story of the place to be visited. Perhaps the county guide book on which I have done some work will be out by then, and we can use that as a basis for our pilgrimages. We have a play on the history of New Rochelle nearly written, and perhaps we will stage that this year and try to make some money for the purchase of books on local history. We already have a nice little collection of local history books arranged on a shelf by themselves in the school library.

One year the club members wrote essays on a local topic, and a public spirited man donated some prizes. All of the essays were good, and a few were very excellent. The good results were due to the great interest that the topic had for the pupils. Another way to get local history before the younger generation would be in the assembly, either to have an outside speaker, a student program, or a play. One year when we had an assembly commemorating the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln we had papers given on Washington in the county, and Lincoln in the county. The young folks were rather surprised to learn of the many times that George Washington was in, or passed through, the county. I feel that the subject of local history fits into the scouting program very nicely both for the boy, as well as the girl scouts. Talks can be given at the scout meetings, and the visitation of historic sites can be an objective for hikes. I also feel

that there should be a merit badge in local history. Indeed, I drew up a list of questions and submitted them to the Boy Scout organization. I made the questions general in nature so that the same questions would be applicable to all communities. The questions which I proposed were as follows:

1. Name the tribe of Indians that lived in, or near, your town before the white men came. Tell briefly of their mode of living. What remains have they left behind?
2. Who settled your own town? Give briefly the reasons why they came. Sketch briefly the early history of the settlement.
3. Colonial life. Tell about the mode and means of travel and communication. Show the growth of the settlement.
4. Revolutionary War. Discuss its consequences in your town. How loyal were the people to the Continental cause?
5. Early churches in your town. The denominations. The locations of the churches. Have the churches come down to the present day?
6. Early schools in your town. Tell briefly about the public and private schools. Give sites, if possible, of early school buildings.
7. Early commercial plants. Mills: their history and locations. What did the inhabitants of your town do to make a living? Tell about early occupations in your town.
8. Communication between your town and other towns. Discuss later modes and means of transportation as the coming of railroads, telegraph, telephone, horse cars, electric cars, automobiles, radio, airplane, etc.
9. Taverns and other places of entertainment for early settlers. Show development of entertainment and amusements for the townspeople down to the present day movies and radio.
10. List the important and interesting people who have lived in your town, and write a paragraph biography on each.
11. List the ten or fifteen most important historic sites in your town and write a paragraph on each.
12. Take a map of your town and locate the different historic sites in their proper location.

In closing I would say that there is a need to make our history real. We must visualize our history. History in school must connect with the earth, the trees, the roads, etc., out in the country, and out in the world; and we must train the youth to see the real connection between the Battle of Saratoga *in the text book* and the battle at Newtown *in the text book*, with the actual sites on the real dirt-earth, and with the granite markers placed by the State of New York 150 years afterward.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

ELMIRA COLLEGE, THE PIONEER COLLEGE FOR WOMEN[1]

Elmira College welcomes this opportunity to present to the New York State Historical Association the facts concerning its founding and early history as the pioneer college for women.

Elmira was not the first institution to provide higher education for women nor was it the first educational institution for women called a college. Some of the western colleges and state universities had admitted women and granted them degrees. Important advances had been made in higher education for women at such institutions as Oberlin, for example, the first to grant degrees to women, and Mount Holyoke. But Oberlin was a co-educational institution, and Mount Holyoke a seminary. Mount Holyoke did not become a college, nor claim to be such, until 1888. There were educational institutions for women, particularly in the South, calling themselves colleges but not offering full college work. One of these, although unable to produce evidence that its first degrees represented a full four-year collegiate course, claims to be "the oldest college for women" and so advertises itself on its letter-head.

A thorough and conscientious study of the facts and dates, and a comparison of contemporaneous catalogues not only of the institutions for women but of the leading colleges for men in 1855, leads to the conclusion that *Elmira College was the first educational institution exclusively for women which was a college in fact as well as in name*, the first to grant degrees for a full four-year course of study equivalent to that offered in the best colleges for men.

Elmira's first curriculum was modeled upon that of Yale College. The course of study was designed by experienced college men to be fully equivalent to the regular four-year course of study at that time prescribed in the best colleges for men. It was the most advanced course of study prescribed in any institution for women in this country. Elmira College was, from the first, subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in the same manner and to the same

[1]Address before the New York State Historical Association at Elmira, on September 27, 1929.

extent as the other colleges of the State. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, states, "Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., founded in 1855 was the first distinctively collegiate institution for women in the United States. The charter states that 'no degree of literary honor shall be conferred without the completion of a course equivalent to the full ordinary course of college study pursued in the colleges of this state.'" The charter was granted by the legislature in 1855. Elmira College opened in 1855 as Elmira Female College. In 1890 the charter was amended so that the name was changed to Elmira College. The first class of seventeen young women graduated and received A.B. degrees in 1859.

James Monroe Taylor, president of Vassar College from 1886–1914, in a book entitled *Vassar*, published in 1915 by the Oxford University Press, says, on page 11, "One college stands out distinctly in the North, in this earlier period, as founded expressly for women. Elmira was chartered in 1855, on condition that no degree should be conferred without a course of study equivalent to that pursued in the colleges of New York State. A committee of five, representing as many college faculties, was appointed to prepare a course suitable to young women, to be equivalent in all respects to the college courses for men." President M. P. Jewett, the first president of Vassar, wrote to Dr. Augustus W. Cowles, first president of Elmira College, in 1865, ten years after Elmira opened, addressing Dr. Cowles as "our most eminent practical educator" and putting to him eighteen interrogations regarding the management of a "female college." Many of the questions are still being asked by college presidents: "How far prosecute the ancient classics? How far prosecute modern languages, mathematics? The best means of aesthetic culture, moral and religious culture, highest physical culture? How teach the theory and practice of domestic economy? How teach the art of conversation; how form agreeable manners?"

Professor Charles Farrar, teacher of science at Elmira, was called to Vassar to help organize work there. He wrote to President Cowles of Elmira from Poughkeepsie in 1865, saying "President Raymond[2] is about determining the form of a classbook for the use of teachers in this college. I have described to him and the faculty the book you made for Elmira College and I

[2]President Jewett, first president resigned before Vassar actually opened.

should like very much to present a copy for examination at our next meeting. Will you be kind enough to send me one?" Thus Elmira College as the pioneer helped to blaze the trail which Vassar College followed so successfully ten years later. Because of its princely endowment so far overshadowing as almost to eclipse the endowments of earlier private institutions, Vassar has sometimes been spoken of as "the first endowed college for women."

The fact is that Elmira College also had endowment, not equal by any means to that of Vassar, but no insignificant amount for that period. Mr. Simeon Benjamin, a citizen of Elmira who made the founding of the college there possible, gave in all $80,000, $25,000 of which was to constitute a "perpetual endowment fund." The Legislature of New York State gave Elmira College an appropriation of $10,000 which is believed to be the first instance of state aid for the collegiate education of women. As for equipment, the original building, Cowles Hall, beautiful and still indispensable after 75 years of service was more than adequate in 1855. The observatory built in 1859 with its thoroughly tested telescope and transit instrument provided facilities unusual for those days.

William Elliot Griffis, lecturer, writer, distinguished historian, in a pamphlet entitled *Facts Concerning the Founding of Elmira College* says, "For many years there was no clear apprehension of the real worth and best work done at Elmira. Yet just as surely as Harvard College, founded by a few Congregational ministers at Newtown, Massachusetts, in 1636, gave the precedent and opened a new era in education in North America at Newtown, so the first chartered woman's college in America at Newtown, N. Y. (Newtown being the ancient name of Elmira and in use until 1828) set the mark and set it high for the wonderful development of woman's education in America."

Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York, in an address given in the Park Church, Elmira, in June 1924, made this statement: "Elmira College became the first real college for women in history. Co-education had already been introduced to some extent into some of the western colleges and state universities, and some glorified academies had been founded in the South to which the title of 'ladies' colleges was sometimes applied, but remote from

all centers of wealth in an obscure village of New York had sprung up the only genuine college distinctly for women in the United States and it was the only one of its sort until Vassar was opened a decade later."

Elmira College this year celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. During these 75 continuous years of service in providing greater opportunities to thousands of young women through collegiate training it has remained faithful to the ideal of its founders. Closely identified as the pioneer college for women with the beginnings of a nation's changing attitude toward women, it stands today a living monument to the new freedom for women in America.

Ernestine H. French
Exec. Sec., Elmira College

OBITUARIES

Mr. William A. Moore, of New Rochelle, a distinguished member of the New York Bar and a loyal and active member of the State Historical Association, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, on December 12, 1928.

Mr. Moore was born in the town of Rutland, Jefferson County, New York, on July 5, 1873. He prepared for college at the Watertown High School and entered Yale University with the class of 1895. During his college career he won a number of scholastic honors, among them a dissertation appointment in his junior year and an oration appointment in his senior year. He was also honored by selection as poet of his class. After graduation from Yale he taught for a year in Madison, N. J., and then held a University scholarship in Columbia, specializing in political science and sociology.

His legal education was obtained in the New York Law School from which he was graduated in 1899. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, specializing in corporation law with such success that at the time of his death he was a director or general counsel for a number of large industrial concerns, including the Royal Baking Powder Company, the American Maize Products Company, and the Taylor-Horton Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. Moore was actively interested in public affairs and served as assistant district attorney of Westchester county from 1904 to 1907. He was a member of three successive charter commissions for the city of New Rochelle and served on the New Rochelle Board of Education from 1915 to 1927. During a number of these years he was president of the board. The development of the junior high schools of that city especially engaged his thought and the extensive building program necessary to house these schools was largely carried forward during his administration.

He was also prominent in the social and intellectual life of his community and had been an active member of literary and historical organizations of Westchester county. To all of these enterprises he contributed graciously and generously of his intellectual store. At the meeting of the State Historical Association at Utica in 1914 he presented a very thoughtful paper on "Some French influences in the early settlement of the Black

River Valley." He was a figure of the New York Bar, admired for professional ability and for the application of his keen mind to every issue of public interest. He was, indeed, a wholesouled man in whatever he undertook—a fair, courageous man.

Among the wide range of his activities he had made a life study of the Iroquois Indians and had one of the largest private collections in the State of their cultural remains. This interest had taken him also farther afield and had led him to carry forward exploratory work among the Indians of the southwest.

Born and bred in the North Country, he loved its smiling valleys and rugged hills and returned to them often in pursuit of his avocation of archeology. The friends who came within his charmed circle were warmed by the glow of his personality. We think with pride of the material symbols of success which he won but we think with affection upon the measure of the man himself and upon the friendships he fostered. The great company of friends, young and old, who remember him with esteem will miss his delightful comradeship, his kindly advice and his inspiring presence but will cherish the memory of his gracious and understanding spirit.

Mr. Moore was especially happy in his home life. In 1903 he married Lois Cooper of Watertown, and the homes they established in New Rochelle and on the St. Lawrence river were centers of generous hospitality. Mrs. Moore and two sons, William C. and Anson C., survive him.

By the death of Mr. Moore the State Historical Association has lost from its circle a member of uncommon parts and energy whose character and accomplishments supported his intellectual attainments.

Avery W. Skinner

George Franklin Allison of Brooklyn, N. Y., passed away at his home on February 26, 1929.

Mr. Allison was born in Birmingham, Mich., June 10, 1863, the son of Charles and Catherine E. (McFarlane) Allison. When he was quite young, the family moved to Oswego, N. Y. At the age of sixteen, he graduated from the Oswego High School, and the following year entered Union College, Schenectady. He was a natural leader in his class and even after leaving college, his

dominant personality was the force that placed the class of 1884 in the front rank of the alumni classes. Next to his home, his church and his profession, the college and the class held strongest affection which through the years grew to be almost a passion with him. In 1909 his Alma Mater honored him with the degree of Doctor of Arts.

He began the practice of law at Brooklyn in May 1888, and became well known especially in trial cases. He was connected with civic, political, educational, social and religious bodies. He served New York City for a term as a Commissioner of the Board of Education. He was a member of Psi Upsilon, Young Men's Republican Club, Ohio Society, Brooklyn University Club of which he was a past president, Sons of the Revolution, Veteran Corps of Artillery, and other civic and patriotic bodies.

He was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of which he had been trustee for twenty years, and for many years was treasurer of the Metropolitan Vacation Bible Schools. He was chairman of the New York City Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief, was a trustee of Mackenzie College at San Paulo, Brazil. He had been President of the General Alumni Association of Union College and the New York Alumni Association. He travelled abroad so often that he was called a "European Commuter," and had also taken trips to Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and to nearly every part of his own country.

On November 25, 1885, he was married to Charlotte Louise DeWitt, of Oswego. Besides his wife he is survived by four daughters—Misses Charlotte DeWitt and Edith May Allison of Brooklyn, Mrs. Benjamin I. Harrison of Knoxville, Tenn., and Mrs. S. Irvine Anderson of Mechanicville, N. Y. A son, George DeWitt Allison, died just about a month previously, and it was the sudden loss of this promising young man that shocked the father's heart.

Clifford W. Higley, for more than forty-five years a leading business man of Hudson Falls, passed away on April 6, 1929. He was born at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 9, 1869, the son of Rev. W. O. and Martha (Davidson) Higley. His father was for many years pastor of the Advent Christian Church in Hudson Falls.

Mr. Higley began his education in the public schools of Bennington, but in 1882 removed with his parents to Hudson Falls where he attended the High School, and also the Glens Falls Academy.

After leaving school, he was employed as a clerk in the Peoples National Bank until 1887 when he became bookkeeper for the Drake-Stratton Co., operators of stone quarries, and was later made superintendent. In 1896 he became associated with Monty, Higley & Co., prominent building contractors, who also conducted a retail coal and wood business. When this firm was dissolved in 1900, Mr. Higley with Lewis T. Barber formed a partnership known as Higley & Barber.

In later years Mr. Higley's activities were widespread. He was a director and secretary of the Standard Wall Paper Company from 1919 until the merger with the United Wall Paper Factories in 1927. At the time of his death he held an executive position with their Standard mill at Hudson Falls; he was vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Sandy Hill National Bank; president of the Hudson Falls Chamber of Commerce; had been a member of the Board of Education since 1896 and its vice-president since 1916. The new High School building was erected largely through his efforts. He was also chairman of the building committee when the Library was erected in 1913. He was a Mason, a member of the Rotary Club and the Glens Falls Country Club.

Although his time was so fully occupied with his many business interests and his connection with charitable and civic organizations, he found time for much reading and study. He had thus acquired a fund of information upon a great variety of subjects which made him a delightful conversationalist and a most useful member of the various boards and corporations with which he was connected.

Mr. Higley was married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice McCarty, daughter of Major James McCarty of Hudson Falls. In 1909 he married Miss Frances Ingalsbe of South Hartford. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Clifford W. Higley, Jr.; two daughters, Miss Mary C. J. Higley and Miss Alice H. Higley; and one brother, W. Clark Higley of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Harry Hammond Hawes died at his home in Peekskill on May 6, 1929, following a short illness.

Mr. Hawes was born at White Hill, Jefferson Valley, N. Y., February 4, 1869, the son of John E. and Fanny Victoria Hawes. When he was nine years old, his parents moved to Peekskill and

he attended the public and private schools of that city. In 1888 he graduated with honors at the Peekskill Military Academy and immediately went into the commission business with Cortland DeP. Field of New York City. He was still with the firm at the time of his death.

Mr. Hawes was elected a trustee of the Peekskill Military Academy in 1898 and continued to hold that office throughout his life. For years he was a member of the Peekskill Chess Club, the Tennis Club and Travellers Club. He was a trustee and an officer of the Field Library and of the Field Home.

He was a member of the Cortlandt Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1 for thirty-nine years. He resigned in 1898 but re-joined as an associate member four years later. He was also a member of Peekskill Council No. 1945 Royal Arcanum. In politics he was a Republican but would never accept political office. He was very active in St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Confirmed at an early age, and possessed of a good voice, he became a choir boy and continued to sing in the choir for years as an adult. He had been a member of the vestry for over thirty years and held the office of treasurer for much of that time. He was also superintendent of the Sunday School, a place he had held with much efficiency for many years.

On November 4, 1909, Mr. Hawes was married to Miss Louise, daughter of Ezra M. and Jennie Griswold. She died April 21, 1924. Mr. Hawes is survived by one daughter, Blair Hawes, and two sisters—Miss Mary E. Hawes of Peekskill and Mrs. Bayard C. Briggs of Westcliffe, Colorado.

Joseph Augustus Kellogg, Glens Falls, N. Y., died suddenly on September 8, 1929, following an operation for appendicitis. He was not only one of the most distinguished citizens of his home city, but was also nationally known in the Democratic party.

Mr. Kellogg was born at Wilmington, Del., May 13, 1865, the son of Rev. Charles D. and Mary Jane (Baucus) Kellogg. The family later moved to Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), and in 1880 "Gus" as he was familiarly known to his friends, graduated from the Island Grove Seminary at Fort Edward. He then entered Columbia Law School, graduating with honors in 1885. Returning to Sandy Hill he studied law for a year in the office of Hughes and Northrup, and was admitted to the bar in 1886.

His oratorical ability was recognized very early in his career and he was soon in demand as a public speaker. January 1, 1892, he was appointed assistant to Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, which post he held for two years. In 1894 he located his law office in Glens Falls and became a partner with Delcour S. Potter under the name of Potter and Kellogg. He became a prime mover in Glens Falls civic affairs, including the organization of the Glens Falls Trust Company, and in 1901 he accepted the position of general counsel for the Hudson Valley Railway. In 1904 Mr. Potter retired from the firm and it later became Jenkins, Kellogg and Barker.

In 1904 Mr. Kellogg ran for Congress from the 25th District and was defeated but cut down the normal Republican plurality. He served on the Supreme Court bench, being appointed in 1911 by Governor John A. Dix to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Edgar A. Spencer. At the expiration of his term, he returned to Albany as first Deputy Attorney General under Thomas Carmody, holding that office until the end of 1914. When the Attorney General left office, he and Mr. Kellogg formed a law partnership and practiced in New York for several years.

In 1918 he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee and managed the campaign that placed Alfred E. Smith in the governor's chair. He was personal counsel to the governor until April 1919, when he was made public service commissioner for two years for the second district of New York. He later entered the law firm of Conway, Kellogg and O'Brien and practiced at 49 Wall St., New York.

Mr. Kellogg was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers Association, the Warren County Bar Association, Phi Delta Phi, National Democratic Club and University Club. He was also a member of the Presbyterian Church and had been affiliated with the New York State Historical Association almost from the beginning of the organization.

On November 29, 1893, Mr. Kellogg was married to Emma Ada Potter Cronkhite of Hudson Falls. Besides his wife he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Emma Ada Kramer of Brooklyn; three sons, Baucus C. of Joliet, Ill., Joseph A. Jr. of Glens Falls, and

Preston P. a federal bank examiner for the district of Cleveland, Ohio; one brother, Charles W. of Hudson Falls; and two sisters, Mrs. Preston Paris and Mrs. Arthur H. Carleton, also of Hudson Falls.

Hon. Adelbert Moot, one of the leading attorneys of New York State, died quite suddenly of heart disease at his home in Buffalo, September 12, 1929.

Mr. Moot was born at Allen, Allegany county, N. Y., November 22, 1854, the son of Charles D. and Mary (Rutherford) Moot. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended the State Normal School at Geneseo, and the Albany Law School. In 1876 he started the practice of law at Nunda, N. Y., but soon removed to Buffalo. He taught in the Buffalo Law School for about forty years, and since 1894 he had been a member of the law firm of Moot, Sprague, Brownell and Marcy, of that city.

Mr. Moot was president of the Erie County Bar Association 1901–2, and of the New York State Bar Association from 1909–10. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York from 1912 to the time of his death, and was devoted to educational progress. As vice-chancellor he served as chancellor during the long illness of Chester A. Lord, and his associate regents looked to him for leadership in solving many educational, legislative and legal problems. He was also a member of the Board of Commissioners that consolidated all general statutes of New York State from 1777 to 1909.

He had been vice-president of the American Unitarian Conference for many years and was president of the New York State Conference for four years.

On July 22, 1882, Mr. Moot was married to Miss Carrie A. Van Ness of Cuba, N. Y. Besides his wife, he is survived by three sons—Richmond Dana, Welles Van Ness, and Seward Adelbert.

Frances Freiot Gilbert, widow of Frank B. Gilbert, LL.D., died at her home in Albany, October 2, 1929.

She was born at Bainbridge, N. Y., January 30, 1868, the daughter of John Henry and Helen Dorr (Winsor) Freiot. She was of French descent on the Freiot side and English on the Winsor side of the family. She studied art intensively from early girl-

hood to the time of her marriage, being under William M. Chase and his associates in the Art League of New York for five or six years. After her marriage, art became secondary in importance, but she often did beautiful sketches especially when travelling abroad.

Mrs. Gilbert had a vivid personality and will forever live in the hearts and memories of those who knew her. She loved reading, especially history. The last years of her life were spent partly in travel, the very last winter in hunting up interesting landmarks and historical data from Philadelphia to Charleston, N. C., in which latter place she spent many happy weeks.

On October 9, 1895, she was married to Frank Bixby Gilbert of Bainbridge, N. Y. For more than twenty years Dr. Gilbert was associated with the Department of Education of the State of New York, first as State Law Librarian, then as Chief of the Law Division, and from 1919 to 1926 as Deputy Commissioner of Education and Counsel. During a large part of 1921 he served as Acting President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education. He died August 28, 1927. Mrs. Gilbert is survived by one sister, Mrs. Lina Freiot Copley, of Albany.

Rev. George Conrad Yeisley, D.D., of Hudson, N. Y., died on October 5, 1929, after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Yeisley was born at Baltimore, Md., on January 21, 1849, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sprenger) Yeisley. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870 from Princeton University, which awarded him a Doctorate of Divinity twenty years later. He was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873 and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry the same year.

He was a missionary in northern Minnesota in 1871–72, and was stated supply of the Presbyterian Church in Rogersville, Tenn., in 1873. After his ordination he became assistant pastor of the First Church in Baltimore, going from there to Hudson where he was pastor of the First Church for fifty years, until he retired in 1926. He was moderator of the New York Synod in 1894 and 1895.

Dr. Yeisley was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Humane Association, American Museum of Natural History, Cliosophic Society, New York Audubon

Society and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. His clubs included the University, Clergy, and Princetonof New York.

He was married October 15, 1879, to Catharine Bushnell Gaul of Hudson. Mrs. Yeisley died September 1, 1924.

Mrs. Cora (Demarest) Blauvelt, widow of Hon. George A. Blauvelt, died in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, November 7, 1929, after a short illness.

She was the only daughter of Joseph Griffith and Annie (Demarest) Demarest, and was born March 21, 1862, in Nanuet, Rockland county, N. Y. She was educated in a private school in Nanuet, and on January 22, 1896, she married George Alanson Blauvelt of Monsey, Rockland county, N. Y. Mr. Blauvelt died October 16, 1924.

Mrs. Blauvelt was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Spring Valley, N. Y., and had been president of the Altar Guild for a number of years. At the time of her death she was second vice-president of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants of which she was a member through her own family tree as well as through her husband's family. She was a member of the Rubenstein Club of New York City, the Delphian Society and Rockland County Society.

Mrs. Blauvelt is survived by two daughters—Marjorie (Mrs. W. B. Carswell), and Dorothy (Mrs. F. C. Schwarting), and one son—Arthur M. Blauvelt.

Albert E. Phelps, prominent banker and one of the best known business men in northern New York, died suddenly at his home in Crown Point, N. Y., November 22, 1929. He had previously suffered several heart attacks but his condition was not believed to be at all serious and his death came as a great shock to his many friends.

Mr. Phelps was born at North Hudson, Essex county, N. Y., October 16, 1868, the son of Orin and Jane (Baldwin) Phelps. When a small boy, he moved with his parents to Middlebury, Vt. In 1893 he located at Crown Point and became cashier of the Wyman Bank in that place. He held this position until his death, having been connected with the institution for thirty-six years, and was considered one of the best banking authorities in this section of the State.

He was never actively engaged in politics. About twenty-two years ago he was town clerk of Crown Point for a short time. When the Champlain Bridge Commission was created, he was appointed a member by Governor Smith, and held the position of secretary of the commission at the time of his death.

In addition to being a keen business man, Albert E. Phelps was endowed with a cheerful aspect on life and a personality which won many friends. He was a member of the Ticonderoga Chapter, S. A. R., and of Rescue Lodge, F. and A. M., of Crown Point.

On December 26, 1905, Mr. Phelps married Miss Kate L. Moore of Crown Point, N. Y. She died in April, 1908, and on October 11, 1909, he married Miss Elizabeth Breed of Crown Point. Besides his wife, he is survived by one daughter, Miss Jannette Phelps, and a brother, Lee F. Phelps of Granville.

Col. John Wright Vrooman, LL.D., trustee of this Association since 1913, died at his home in Herkimer, N. Y., on November 24, 1929. With Mrs. Vrooman, he had celebrated his sixty-second wedding anniversary on November 14th. Several days later he developed pneumonia which caused his death.

Col. Vrooman was born at German Flatts, March 28, 1844, the son of Nicholas and Christina (Wright) Vrooman. He was a great-grand nephew of General Nicholas Herkimer. He received his early education in the country schools and Little Falls Academy, and later was given an honorary A.M. from Hamilton College and LL.D. from Philomath College, Oregon.

Although only about nineteen years of age at the beginning of the Civil War, he volunteered for service in the navy and took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. After the war he returned to Herkimer and took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced in the court of Herkimer county, and soon became active in Masonry and politics. He was chief clerk of the Surrogate's Court, Herkimer county, 1868–78; duputy clerk of New York Assembly 1876–77; secretary of New York Senate 1878–88; member of Republican State Committee and secretary 1880–88. In 1891 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor but was defeated with the ticket. He was a Presidential elector in 1892. Prior to 1890 he was a banker in Herkimer. After that date until his retirement, he was in business in New York.

Descended from Mohawk Valley ancestors who took leading parts in the battles of early settlers with the Indians in the Revolution, Col. Vrooman had been honored by practically every group of veterans in the county, including the Spanish-American War veterans who named their body the John Wright Vrooman Post in his honor. He was honorary president of the Mohawk Valley Historic Association, and president of the Herkimer County Historical Association. Besides being active in many political, fraternal and welfare organizations, he also held honorary office in a great many societies, such as the Boy Scouts of America and International Y. M. C. A. In recognition of his services in education, he was made honorary vice-president of the Kindergarten Association of New York. He had been president of the Life Underwriters Association of New York. He was a life member of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, chairman of the General Herkimer Monument Association, and chairman of the advisory board of the Centenary Cadets of the United States.

Col. Vrooman was a thirty-third degree Mason and was one of the oldest founders of Blue Lodges of Masonry in Herkimer County after the Civil War. In 1889 he was elected Grand Master of the State by unanimous vote and was re-elected the next year. In 1891 he declined the honor after a third unanimous election. He held the record of attending fifty-five consecutive meetings of his Grand Lodge. On many occasions his fellow Masons honored him for his long service to the order, notably in September 1927, when they designated the three new buildings for the aged that were being erected at the New York State Masonic Home in Utica as the John Wright Vrooman Memorial Buildings.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active in the Sunday School Associations of that church. He was allied with many hospital and church boards and a member of the War Work Board of the Y. M. C. A. during the World War. He was known for his philanthropic work through the advisory boards of which he was a member.

On November 14, 1867, Col. Vrooman married Miss Ann Ford of Mohawk, N. Y., who survives him.

Hon. Henry Wayland Hill, LL.D., President of the New York State Waterways Association and former State Senator, died

at his home in Buffalo, December 6, 1929. An attack of ptomaine poisoning in September, while on an inspection trip of the Welland Canal, was the beginning of the illness which resulted in his death.

Mr. Hill was born at Isle LaMotte, Vt., November 13, 1853, the son of Dyer and Martha (Hall) Hill. He graduated from the University of Vermont with the class of 1876. The University gave him the degree of A. M. in 1881, and LL.D. in 1900. He also received LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1910. After graduation from the University, he became principal of the union school at Swanton, Vt. Two years later he was head of the Academy at Chateaugay, N. Y. (from 1879 to 1883). He then took up the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1884, he opened an office in Buffalo with Edward W. Andrews.

In 1894 Mr. Hill was elected a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention, and proposed several amendments to the constitution which were adopted. A year later he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Assembly where he served for five years, and from 1901 to 1910 he was a member of the State Senate. During his last term he was chairman of the finance committee, the most powerful of the senate committees.

After leaving the legislature, Mr. Hill devoted much of his time to waterways development and historical work. He became secretary of the committee on the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, and his historical researches and writings in that connection brought him knighthood in the Legion of Honor of France. His knowledge of waterways and their relation to the state barge canal resulted in his being made president of the New York State Waterways Association. Some of his most effective efforts were made in combating the proposed St. Lawrence River route, and at the same time he compiled data to set forth the advantages in favor of the existing Great Lakes barge canal route between the West and the sea at New York.

Mr. Hill had been president of the Buffalo Historical Society since 1910. For a number of years he was secretary-treasurer of the State Teachers College of Buffalo and assisted materially in the growth of that institution and in obtaining the state support that resulted in the building of the new college. He was an honorary 33rd degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, a member of the Alpha Chapter of Vermont of Phi Beta Kappa, Buffalo Consistory,

Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, Franco-American and Champlain Societies of New York, American Historical Society, and the American, New York State and Erie County Bar Associations.

He was compiler of the First and Final Reports of the New York Lake Champlain Tercentary Commission, and was the author of "An Historical Review of Waterways and Canal Construction in New York," and "Development of Constitutional Law in New York." He was also editor-in-chief of the History of Buffalo, and wrote several articles on waterways, rainfall, and water supply which were used in the Encyclopedia Americana.

On August 11, 1880, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Harriet Augusta Smith at Swanton, Vt. Besides his wife, he is survived by one brother, Dr. Julian P. Hill.

NOTICES AND REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Commonwealth History of Massachusetts. Ed. by Albert Bushnell Hart, Litt.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Government, Harvard University. Volume III, 1775–1820. (States History Company, New York, 1929. Pp. xiv, 582.)

The third volume of Hart's cooperative history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts covers the important period from 1775 to 1820 and sustains the promise of a reliable and popular history shown in the first two volumes. Eleven chapters are devoted to the Revolution, three to the formation of the Federal Constitution, and five to the general activities of the State after 1789. With the exception of two chapters written by Louis C. Hatch (V and XIX), each chapter claims a separate collaborator. It is quite apparent that the editor carefully selected the chapter headings and organized the subdivisions before the facts were assembled and put in literary form. The result is a well-balanced narrative with a continuity and a unity usually lacking in cooperative regional histories.

One is impressed, also, with the use of new materials and the up-to-date interpretations which differentiate this work from the older histories of Massachusetts. For instance, the naval history of the Old Bay State in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, the military history, the Loyalists, the social life, and the economic development are treated distinctly and fully. John Adams is the only statesman of these forty-five years who is given a chapter by himself. Perhaps the outstanding chapters in the volume are: Chapter IV on "Massachusetts and Independency" by John Henry Edmonds, who traces the growth of the separatist spirit from 1629 to 1780 in a masterly manner; and Chapter XII on "Economic and Commercial Conditions" by Davis Rich Dewey, who discusses finance, prices, taxation, duties, debts, land sales, labor, industries and banking from 1765 to 1784.

An illustration of the impartial spirit of the book is shown in the frank acknowledgment in Chapter V on the military history that John Adams and Samuel Adams, despite their denials, were not wholly free from the suspicion of having countenanced the movement to replace Washington with Gates. No mention is made of the conspicuous participation of Massachusetts men in

the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign. The treatment of the Loyalists in Chapter IX by Lawrence Shaw Mayo is discerning, but more attention might have been given to the machinery devised to deal with them. Chapter XI on "Massachusetts Women of the Revolution" by Kathleen Bruce is well done, and includes Deborah Sampson who joined the Continental Army at West Point in 1782, and served eighteen months before her sex was discovered. After her death in 1827 her husband, who had no service record, applied for a pension on the ground that he was the "relict" of a Revolutionary soldier! The advocacy of nullification in the Hartford Convention, 1814–1815, is discussed by Clifford Chesley Hubbard in an unbiased chapter (XV) on "State Government."

Taking the volume as a whole, it is a substantial contribution from able pens. The repetition is no more than is necessary for connected explanations. The bibliographies accompanying each volume, while not exhaustive yet are full, discriminating, and arranged alphabetically. The 42 maps, portraits, reproductions of manuscripts and broadsides, buildings and scenes add to the attractiveness of the book. The publishers deserve commendation for their part of the work. One might suggest that a separate chapter should have been devoted to schools, colleges, libraries, newspapers, literature and art instead of scattering them through several chapters. Transportation, churches, inland communities and agriculture might well have received more attention. A standard has been set which, no doubt, other states will follow. [From *American Historical Review*, October 1929, p. 181–82.]

A. C. Flick

A Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History (1600–1800) in the City of New York. By Evarts B. Greene and Richard B. Morris (Columbia University Press, New York, 1929. Pp. 357. $7.50.)

Believing that the historical resources of New York City "are as yet hardly realized even by the best-informed workers," this *Guide* was prepared. Part I includes public records, newspapers and periodicals, and the works of early statesmen, which have been printed. Part II covers manuscript collections divided into (1) general and political materials, and (2) special topics such as law, land, business, the various churches, education, the fine

arts, literature, philosophy, science, and printing. Part II is by far the more valuable portion of the work and will prove invaluable to research workers. A volume of this character should be prepared for the entire State outside of New York City. The work involved in the preparation of this volume has been tremendous and the compilers are to be congratulated on the successful completion of the task.

A. C. F.

Ethan Allen, A Biography. By JOHN PELL. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1929. Pp. 331, illus.)

John Pell has earned the gratitude of scholars and patriots by his *Ethan Allen.* It is a one volume biography of our Green Mountain hero, adequately illustrated, and amply equipped with bibliographical aids to prospective students of this remarkable man. Our school text books have abundantly heralded him as a demigod in the national Walhalla; but nothing in the way of scientific history has appeared until John Pell stepped forth to break a lance for Clio and his was a brave act—a labor of love—a heavy sacrifice of time and money and literary effort. Horace Walpole despised men who wrote for money—who sold the children of their brain. He would have been cheered by contemplating the fate of Americans who have written true history with no other hope of reward than the gratitude of posterity.

John Pell is the legitimate historian of Ethan Allen, having for several years past been favorably known as the secretary of the Ticonderoga museum and the author of many historical monographs touching on this neighborhood. He has shown rare moral courage by setting down for us the real Ethan Allen instead of merely the demigod. He has not diminished his hero's glory as a leader of reckless personal courage and great shrewdness as a politician. Ethan Allen was a highly romantic American Robin Hood—with failings no less than virtues. He did great service to the cause of American Independence, much as Garibaldi and Mazzini helped in making Italy great and united. But the more we learn of these, the more too we marvel at the transcendental virtue of Washington in America and Cavour in Italy.

And in an age where true historians are suffocated by the poisonous vapors generated by sensational biographers, it is our

duty and our privilege to commend the *Ethan Allen* of John Pell. May his name soon adorn the title page of another book on similar lines.

POULTNEY BIGELOW

Old Fort Edward before 1800: an Account of the historic ground now occupied by the village of Fort Edward, New York. By WILLIAM H. HILL. (Privately printed, Fort Edward, N. Y., 1929. Pp. 383, illus., maps. $10.)

For a number of years the author has been collecting material and notes on Fort Edward and has critically sifted the contradictory evidence on disputed points of its history. In his foreword, he says that the work "necessarily contains many errors"—a statement that reflects the author's modesty rather than the quality of the book.

The earliest references to this vicinity are passed over quickly to the Dellius grant of 1696, which included the site of Fort Edward and extended 70 miles north and south from the Battenkill to Split Rock on Lake Champlain but which led to no settlement; note is made of the early establishment of Fort Nicholson, the first name of the fort and vicinity. The Lydius grant, the picturesque career of this first settler, the building of his first house here (probably 1731) which gave to the locality the name "Fort Lydius," "Lydius' House" or "Lydius' Mills," the destruction of this settlement by the French ranger Marin in 1744, the rebuilding of the trading post about 1750, the speculations of Lydius in lands on the Hudson, on Otter Creek and on the Susquehannah in connection with the Wyoming (Pa.) settlement, are given with some detail, as is the later life and the death of Lydius in England in 1791 at the age of 87 years. Without glossing over defects of character, the writer describes Lydius as "a type of man well above the average, daring, resourceful and a real factor in the early development of northern New York."

But the principal period of interest is that of the French and Indian War to which is given half the volume. This was the time of the importance of Fort Edward as a military post. The account is primarily a chronological arrangement of extracts from contemporary sources with the interpretation which gives them their proper setting. Through it all appears the critical and scholarly

judgment of the author, which is also evidenced by the wide use of source material and by his repeated statements that new sources may be brought to light and may overturn his own interpretation of the contradictory statements of contemporary writers. A striking feature of the book is the full-page reproduction of 14 original plans of Fort Edward, 1755-60, and 4 of Fort Miller, 1756–60, most of them by British engineer officers and now found in the Crown Collection in the British Museum; the meaning of these plans is well brought out in a chapter of notes on the fortifications.

The earliest permanent settlement and the period preceding the Revolution receives due attention, with special sections on the Smyths and the Red House (first court house of Washington county), the Argyle and Bayard patents and prominent early families.

During the American Revolution, Fort Edward was again of military importance, though not equally with the earlier period. The story of those days is fully told but suggests little for comment. A valuable document, not hitherto published, is the narrative of Ephraim Crocker of his services, 1775–81. The McCrea tragedy has a separate chapter and attention is specially given to setting forth the facts and theories about the exact sites of the various happenings.

In view of the very brief form of reference, a list of books used would have proved helpful, as would a list of maps and illustrations. One might also wish for greater definiteness and accuracy in citing both printed and manuscript sources; but the general reader will not be greatly disturbed by this want as the relevant extracts are given with sufficient fullness for his purposes. The index seems to be careful and satisfactory; the printing is excellent; the proof-reading good, though not flawless. Mr. Hill has done a fine piece of work for Fort Edward and this volume should be of interest throughout the State.

PETER NELSON

The Story of Hartford: a History. By MRS. ISABELLA BRAYTON, Town Historian, in collaboration with JOHN B. NORTON. (Author, Hartford, N. Y., 1929. Pp. 212. Map, illus.)

"When everybody was wont to look into history for accounts of battles and doings of well known and famous personages, the

annals of most towns must have been either brief or dull. Since that time, the cause and effect of economic and sociological movements have found a large place in historical literature. With this latter element, the contents of the following chapters are largely composed."

The paragraph of the foreword just quoted expresses well the spirit and purposes of this history of the town of Hartford, in Washington county, from its settlement about 1782 to the present time. It is a town which during the middle of last century had slightly over two thousand inhabitants but whose population has gradually decreased to a little over eleven hundred; it has no incorporated villages within its bounds. The narrative is therefore a fine example of the interesting and valuable results to be attained by a study of those elements which are found in the history of every such simple community. The period of settlement to 1812 recounts the pioneer trials and conquests; the beginnings of the villages gathered around tavern, mill and general store; the building of the first roads; the influences of the churches; the coming of the first physicians; the state of agriculture; and the effects of the War of 1812.

Next follows the period of development to 1830 which saw the introduction of such small industries as harness making, hat making, cabinet shops, clothing works and carding mills, tanneries, cooper shops, boot and shoe shops, plaster mill. Wheat was still the predominant farm crop but flax was also largely raised. A most welcome change in heating of homes came with the introduction of stoves. Toward the end of the period the Masonic troubles disturbed both town and church.

The generation from 1830 to 1860 is designated as the Old Order at its Best. The wet or dry contests were bitterly fought. The common schools were receiving more attention and money, though even in 1850 the cost in district No. 2 was only $184.43 per annum, of which $35 was public money not raised within the district. Corn, rye and oats, at least in some years, surpassed wheat in bushels raised, but potatoes had become the great crop of the town and were shipped south by the Champlain Canal. Apple raising had also increased and the production of butter and cheese helped to diversify farming. As a result of this era of prosperity farm houses were enlarged and improved and the country-

side with its large families was far from the lonely place sometimes pictured. Railroads had only an indirect influence on Hartford as none pass through it; the disadvantage of this was more pronounced at a later date. The close of the period came with the Civil War and its far-reaching results. The enlistments from the town and its war activities are fully described.

The next period, to 1880, saw the peak of prosperity. Machinery was coming into general use and horses took the place of oxen on the farm. Wheat disappeared as an important crop and sheep-raising and dairying increased. Domestic manufacture of cloth almost ceased. It was the era of the potato in Hartford and farmers were more prosperous than before or after, while land values increased. It was the beginning however of the drain of young men and women to the cities and the population showed a decrease. Comforts and luxuries became more common; carriages and fine horses took the place of farm wagons and the plow team in the church shed. Academy and library association were established for the furtherance of culture; social and religious organizations flourished.

There has followed a period of marked retrogression and many of the old families have left the town. The young people have gone because of the absence of local industry and the lesser rewards of farm operation; the older people have removed to larger centers to live their last days in more ease. "Of the original Hartford families, only a third are now represented in town, which now has a population of 1100." The milk industry has taken the place of the more diversified farming of earlier date; potatoes are raised to some extent but orchards are few and sheep of no economic importance. The hopeful signs come from the automobile and good roads, making the country accessible at all seasons and decreasing the handicap of the farm family. "The swift flux of the modern era has changed beyond revival the conditions under which the forebears lived, and the lapse of years has clothed the past with the rich garb of sentiment and the glamor of imagination."

There follows a list of town officers, patentees, early settlers and a genealogical appendix of some 60 pages which would have been much improved by the addition of dates and a clearer indication of relationships, but which, even as it is, will be of great

value. The Town Historian is to be sincerely congratulated on this work, so thoroughly done, and on the effective mode of presenting facts that might seem commonplace and dry if less competently handled.

P. N.

Mad Anthony Wayne. By THOMAS BOYD. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1929. Pp. 351. $3.50.)

General Wayne, perhaps the most picturesque military leader in the Revolution is a hero of every American School boy. New Yorkers remember him as the gallant general who in 1779 stormed and captured Stony Point from the British. He was born at Waynesboro, Pa., and died at the age of 51 in the block house at Erie, Pa. He served throughout the Revolution, sat in Congress after the Federal Republic was created, and closed his career in subduing the Indians in the Northwest, thus completing the work begun by the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign. The book is well written. The tireless career of Wayne is set forth with vivid descriptions of his activities and a keen analysis of his temperament. Minor errors are found but do not seriously mar the biography. For instance, the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign is described as running "Northeast" into the Seneca country. A bibliography indicates the author's sources of information and there is a useful index.

A. C. F.

The Tragic Era: the Revolution after Lincoln. By CLAUDE G. BOWERS. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Cambridge, Mass., 1929. Pp. 567. $5.)

To the Northerner who has been taught to regard President Andrew Johnson as a man who betrayed the fundamental principles for which the War between the States was waged, and to hold in reverence such political leaders as President Grant, Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, Stanton and Greeley, this volume is a disturbing revelation. The first impulse to charge the book to partisanship soon gives way to a conviction, strengthened by every chapter, that the picture drawn is fairly accurate and that the author has a masterful grasp of the period as a whole and an understanding of the leading characters in it. The portraits

of Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant and Thaddeus Stevens enable one to follow them day by day and year by year as in life. The picture of social conditions in Washington, of scenes in Congress and especially of the era of reconstruction in the South is drawn in bold lines and leaves a deep impression. The "Era" covered runs from the death of Lincoln, who escaped the tragic years ahead, to the Hayes-Tilden contest. William H. Seward stands out quite conspicuously as the friend of President Johnson, and one of the cleanest and ablest leaders of the period among Republicans. Horace Greeley is portrayed as an opportunist carried away by an ardent desire to be elected President. Ben Wade possessed "all of Sumner's vices and none of his virtues." The men who come out of the period with reputations unshattered were Democratic leaders like Thomas A. Hendricks, Allen G. Thurman, Samuel J. Tilden and Horatio Seymour who had little voice in national affairs, and hence were saved from temptation. One also realizes what powerful voices New York newspapers like the *Evening Post*, the *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, the *Tribune* and the *World* had in influencing public opinion. Altogether it is a book that jars one of out complacent indifference, and forces him to reconsider his prejudices and to reorganize his judgments. The book is well documented and should be widely read.

A. C. F.

Judge Pliny Moore (1759–1822). A Letter, Lieut. Moore to His Father. "Journal of Drink," 1774. (Pliny Moore Papers II–IV.) Ed. by Hugh McLellan. (Privately printed at the Moorsfield Press, Champlain, N. Y., 1929. Pp. 27, 9, 12.)

These three brochures have recently appeared from the press of the editor. *Judge Pliny Moore (1759–1822)* comprises an obituary notice from the *Plattsburgh Republican*, probably written by the Rev. Joseph Labaree, and appendices dealing with the enlistment of Moore in the American army in 1776, his military record, his purchase of soldiers' land rights, land grants to him and associates, removal to Champlain, description of Champlain in 1798, judicial appointments, politics, Bible distribution, and death. *A Letter, Lieut. Moore to His Father*, dated Fort Rensselaer, March 23, 1783, deals with the unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort

Oswego, the purchase of soldiers' wages, and his need of new uniforms. Lieut. Moore was at the time adjutant of Colonel Willett's regiment of Levies and his statements about the uniforms of officers and men is of general interest:

I hope you will not think me Fantastical or indecently Proud when I tell you that I wish to have my Coat & Vest fixed & sent up, and that my present dress was a little more Millitary, I am found fault with & told that a person in my Station who is every day on Duty with the Regim't ought always to wear his Regimentals, which is in fact agreeable to the Military Guide. We oblige our Soldiers (& there is a Regimental Order for it) to appear at all times when on the Parade in their Uniforms, their Linnen Clean, their Facings Vests & Overhalls neatly whited & their Hair powdered &c. With what face can I demand those niceties of the Men (& which are no more than Reasonable) or how can I turn a man of [f] the Parade as unfit for duty & Reprimand the Officer for giving me such a Man for duty, in my Old white Coat Blue Vest & Breeches, or how should I look in these with my Hair Powdered. Yet all this frequently happens for want of an every day uniform—& in fact I have no proper Uniform I am loth to Spoil my good clothes & Shirts by wearing on all occasions & I have worn by Brown Hatt, plain coars Shirts &c. till I am perfectly Ashamed of them—I am as well known at Three Hundred Yards distance by my dress as I am at Three Feet by Fiz'y or Voice & I change so Seldom that they are as Sure not to mistake me

I have by my Industry & Frugality purchased me a Genteel Hanger, Spurs & Read Broad Cloth to face my Coat in Uniform, paid for my Hatt & this Months Board so that at the Months end I Shall have Eight Dollars Subsistence coming to me & none in debt I hope in another Months time to have enough to buy me Cloth for a proper Uniform Vest & Breeches which I am necessitated to have of White or Buff Broad Cloth or Casemy

The editor properly describes the *Journal of Drink* as a curious human document. It was kept for three months of 1774 by Pliny Moore, then a fifteen year old boy, while at home in Spencertown, N. Y., and visiting at Great Barrington and Sheffield, Mass., and he describes it as "a true account of all The Spiritual Liquors that I Drink from this time forwards. And how with and where I drink it." Though there are many dates without any entry, others show a considerable amount of tippling as indicated by the last entry:

Tuesday July the 19th I Drank a Bitter and then in the Fournoon I Drank a Dram with Abraham Van Huzan and Jacob Vanhuzan in Our Little Meddow and then in the After noon with Abraham Coon and Jacobus Van Alen I Drank 3 Drams @ Do

In the foreword are given the names and identifications of the persons mentioned in the journal, which should prove of value to local historians. We shall hope for further contributions from Mr. McClellan.

P. N.

The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania. By C. Hale Sipe. (The Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, Pa., 1929. Pp. 793. Price $5.)

While this bulky volume seems to deal exclusively with the State of Pennsylvania, considerable portions of it relate to the Indians of New York and to white leaders charged with the supervision of Indian affairs. Sir William Johnson is much in evidence, of course, since his jurisdiction included the Indians of Pennsylvania; and Sir John Johnson and Guy Johnson are mentioned. The history, domain and activities of the Iroquois are treated. George Croghan darts in and out of the narrative as an active representative of Sir William Johnson. Both in the text and in an appendix an effort is made to give the newer interpretation of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779.

This is perhaps the most complete collection ever made of the encounters between the whites and the red men along the borderlands. The introductory chapters deal with the Indian tribes in Pennsylvania and with the Indian policy of William Penn. The remainder of the volume is devoted to a description of all the major and minor incidents arising from the clash of the two races from 1754 to the conclusion of the American Revolution. If the narration of atrocities grows a bit wearisome, still one realizes that each one of them is cherished by the locality in which it occurred as an important part of local history. The encyclopedic character of the book makes it valuable for reference work. The author has made a liberal use of the sources and, while such a comprehensive work is bound to have some errors both of fact and of interpretation, on the whole Mr. Sipe deserves the thanks of historical students of Indian relations for assembling such a vast quantity of material from widely scattered sources in one handy volume. New Yorkers will be pleased to find Sir William Johnson denouncing bounties offered by Pennsylvania for scalps of enemies. The wrongs inflicted on the Indians by the whites are indicated and condemned.

A. C. F.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming (Pa.) Historical and Geological Society, for 1925 and 1926. Vol. XX. Coxe Publication Fund. Ed. by FRANCES DORRANCE. (The Society, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., 1929. Pp. 272.)

The first 76 pages of this volume are devoted to a report of the activities of the Society for 1925 and 1926, a necrology, and a membership list. Then follows genealogical material on the Leipham family. By far the most important item in the volume is the reprint of "The Susquehannah Title Stated and Examined" under the editorship of Julian P. Boyd. Mr. Boyd has done an excellent piece of work. His sketch of Barnabas Bidwell, 1763–1833, preserves from oblivion the career of a versatile American, who was the author of the pamphlet which was printed at Catskill in 1796, after the various "Numbers" had appeared in the *Western Star* at Stockbridge, Mass. An appendix includes 14 letters relative to the disputed land in the Susquehanna Valley. The reprint of this important material is timely and the editorial work is well done.

A. C. F.

The Loyalists of New Jersey. By E. ALFRED JONES. N. J. Historical Society, Collections, vol. X. (Society, Newark, 1927. Pp. 346.)

Gradually, state by state, the history of the Loyalists of the American Revolution is being written. This work has been done for New Jersey in a unique manner. An alphabetical list of all the known Loyalists of that state is made and a biographical sketch of each one is given. The facts have been dug out of the English records supplemented by materials gleaned from American sources. Altogether it is a worthwhile piece of work. A. Van Doren Honeyman, the well known authority on New Jersey history, in Appendix III has added a list of hundreds of names obtained from New Jersey records. An excellent index covers both lists. This volume will prove to be one of great value for the historian and the genealogist alike. It fills in a chapter in the War of Independence quite generally neglected. It is hoped that from this data one of these scholars will write a consecutive history of the Loyalists of New Jersey during the Revolution. Many of the names are closely

related to families in New York, as indeed was the history of New Jersey in general. This is one of those books that will be consulted by thousands of persons, and the older it becomes the more valuable it will be.

A. C. F.

The Foundation of the Town of Reading in Pennsylvania. By J. Bennett Nolan. (Published under the auspices of the School District of Reading, Pa., 1929.)

Every town more than a hundred years old, in this or any country, should have as scholarly, painstaking and presumably accurate and trust-worthy, a history as is represented by the above title. The book is full of source material, carefully chosen, tied together by a text which is well stated, evidently the work of a scholar and a practised writer. The numerous portraits, maps and illustrations are well chosen, admirably executed, and make the book additionally useful and attractive. The typography is far beyond that which characterizes the usual work of this kind when printed and prepared locally. It is worth noting that the volume appears under the auspices of the School District of Reading.

The lack of an index seriously interferes with the utmost value and use of the book. Maps and illustrations ought not to be spread over the inside of the covers of the book. Covers have a habit of wearing out, and when these wear out half of an important map and an equally important picture will have to be sacrificed.

J. I. Wyer

Long Island's Story. By Jacqueline Overton. (Doubleday Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y., 1929. Pp. 348.)

Although intended primarily as a juvenile book, adults may read it with pleasure and profit. It is the story not of institutions but of people on Long Island from 1609 to the present time. The volume grew out of a series of stories told to Long Island boys and girls at the Robert Bacon Memorial Childrens Library at Westbury, and the encouragement given to the author by Mrs. Robert Bacon, Morton Pennypacker and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. About half of the book is devoted to the period before 1783. There is a vivid picture of the Dutch governors and people, of the

English colonial governors, and of the effects of the Revolution on the inhabitants of Long Island. One chapter is devoted to the "Lond Island Quakers;" another to pirates, patriots, smugglers, whalers, fishermen, shipbuilders and farmers; still another to "Birds and Wild Flowers" of Long Island. The concluding chapter carries one over "New Roads Back to Old Towns." The numerous illustrations and maps by Edward A. Wilson are both attractive and appropriate. The bibliography is helpful and the index is usable. Minor errors there are, for who escapes them entirely? For instance "New Netherlands" is no longer good form; and perhaps the quantity of lumber and bricks alleged to have been brought from Holland is overdrawn. But the book on the whole is reliable and charmingly written. It will do much to popularize local history, and might well be duplicated in other parts of the state.

Andrew Johnson: a Study in Courage. By LLOYD PAUL STRYKER. (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929. Pp. 881.)

The author of this volume has performed a brave and a bold service in attempting to do justice to Andrew Johnson, a southern President who was never trusted by the South and who was almost impeached by the North for attempting to carry out the policies of reconstruction outlined by the martyred Lincoln. A staunch champion of the Union, he fought Lincoln's battle and consequently inherited Lincoln's enemies. The rise of Johnson from social obscurity and poverty to a commanding position in the political leadership of the United States should be a classic in our history. But his career hitherto has met with only disrespect from the layman and historian alike. Those persons who wish to know the truth about the years following the Civil War should read this book. It is a revelation, and startling in its disclosures. The major portion of the work is devoted to Johnson as President. The quarrel between Johnson and the Radicals in Congress is thrilling and the description of the impeachment trial is a marvelous word picture. The great characters of that day—Chase, Stevens, Ben Butler, Stanton, Grant, Garfield and Seymour—stalk across the stage as heroes or villains. New Yorkers like Conkling, Greeley, Seward and others play prominent roles in the narrative. It is a book that one will read from cover to cover,

enjoy thoroughly, and profit by the reading. The style is easy and vivid. The facts are assembled with a scholar's care and based on the sources. It is one of the best of the biographical contributions made in recent years.

America's Ambassadors to England (1785–1929). By Beckles Willson. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1929. Pp. 497. $5.)

Among the forty odd representatives of the United States portrayed in the well-written and well-illustrated volume one finds the following New Yorkers: Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Rufus King, Martin Van Buren, Joseph H. Choate, Whitelow Reid, George Harvey, John W. Davis, and A. B. Houghton. The author's purpose has been to give biographical sketches of these American diplomats rather than to set forth the international problems with which they had to deal. A thoughtful preface by the writer opens the volume in which he points out the similarities rather than the differences between the peoples of the two countries.

The Society of the Cincinnati: a History of the General Society with the Institution of the Order. By Winslow Warren (Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, 1929. Pp. 31.)

In this booklet the President General of the Society gives a brief account of the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati at Newburgh on the Hudson in 1783. General Knox drafted the constitution which was adopted by the officers on April 19th. General Washington was chosen first President General and served until his death. The French Society disrupted by revolution in 1792 was revived in 1925. Popular clamor led in 1784 to a vote to repeal the clause relating to hereditary membership but this action was rescinded before it could go into effect. The constitution of the Society is here reprinted.

Country Auction. By Marion Nicholl Rawson. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1929. Pp. 261.)

New Yorkers whose ancestors came from New England will read this charming volume with deep interest. It tells of the

author's experiences in visiting an aged aunt in Massachusetts who was forced for economic reasons to sell the farm and the accumulations of several generations. These articles are described in a vivid manner, and many of them are shown in photographic reproductions. The quaint sweetness and candor of unsophisticated Aunt Martha Ann are shown by a hundred amusing and pathetic incidents. Her homely wisdom and kindness of heart are set forth in bits of conversation that give a rare value to the book and present an absorbing human story. One sees the old homestead in its attractive setting with its history stretching backward a century and a half. The illuminating explanations and reminiscences of the saintly Mrs. Shedd are of much historic value. The ancient treasures mentioned would fill a museum—farm implements, kitchen utensils, rare furniture, clothing, bed quilts, rugs, books, etc. Altogether an unusual and worthwhile book which will be rewarding to the reader.

Griswold—A History of the Town of Griswold, Conn. By DANIEL L. PHILLIPS. (Privately printed, 1929. Pp. 456. $7.50.)

After dealing with the natural features and the Indians, the author begins his history with the early titles of whites to the lands in the 17th century, and brings the narrative down to 1917. The illustrations are numerous and informing. Among the portraits appears as a native Moses Coit Tyler who so ably filled the chair of American History at Cornell from 1881 until his death in 1900. The appendix is of much value for genealogical purposes. Few books on local history are so fully indexed. Altogether a worthwhile and valuable volume. Address the author at Jewett City, Conn.

A Short History of the United States. By JOHN SPENCER BASSETT. Revised Edition. (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1929. Pp. 976. $4.)

This book first printed in 1913 and twice revised now covers the history of America from the 15th century down to the Campaign of 1928. Full-page and text maps are numerous. Dr. Allan Nevins has added the discriminating references as well as the text material following page 902. The volume is compre-

hensive, authoritative, well-balanced in organization, and impartial in treatment. New York under the Dutch, English and Americans is given generous space.

Collected Papers of Herbert D. Foster. (Privately printed, Hanover, N. H., Pp. 249. $2.50)

Herbert D. Foster was Professor of History at Dartmouth from 1893 to 1927. His contributions to the history of the influence of Calvinism on American civilization have awakened wide interest. His many friends will be glad to have these articles and others available in reprint in this attractive memorial volume. Members of the N. Y. S. H. A., will recall the exceptionally fine paper prepared by Professor Foster on "Stark's Independent Command at Bennington" and printed in Vol. 5, pp. 24–95, of the PROCEEDINGS.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789. Vols. XXVI and XXVII covering the year 1784. Edited by J. C. FITZPATRICK. (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1928. Pp. 765.)

Students of American history generally will welcome the appearance of these two volumes of the ably-edited *Journals* with an excellent index covering the period from January 1 to December 24, 1784. Only five more years remain to be printed before the series is completed to 1789. The Library of Congress deserves high commendation for this worthy publication.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, October 17, 1928. (The Society, Worcester, Mass., 1929.)

This volume includes the Proceedings of the annual meeting, the report of the Council, obituaries, and reports of the treasurer and librarian. The total net assets of the Society are over $805,000. The accessions for the year included 5054 bound volumes, 9065 pamphlets and 4662 maps, engravings, manuscripts, &c. "Letters of an Overland Mail Agent," "The Antigua Press and Benjamin Mecom" and the "Franklin-Walter Correspondence" are three valuable contributions printed in this issue.

Intimate Letters of Carl Schurz, 1841–1869. Edited by Joseph Schafer. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, Vol. XXX. (The Society, Madison, 1828. Pp. 491.)

Carl Schurz is claimed by many States by virtue of his close relationship with them but he really belonged to America. New Yorkers, particularly, will welcome this volume of his letters. These epistles supplement those already printed in English but include a number which have been printed in German. The letters are to his friends Petrasch, Kinkel, Althaus, Meyer and Preetorius; to his parents; to his wife; and to other members of his family. They include a thousand topics of concern to Americans today. Men and women of New York come into view here and there among the comments. The collection will be read with both profit and delight.

Family Correspondence of Herman Melville, 1830–1904. Edited by Victor Hugo Paltsits. (The New York Public Library, New York, 1929. Pp. 72.)

American historical scholars receive with deep interest any work from the pen of Mr. Paltsits. These letters covering a period of nearly seventy-five years are taken from the Gansevoort-Lansing Collection presented to the New York Public Library in 1919 by Mr. Paltsits. This material at one time belonged to Mrs. Abraham Lansing of Albany, granddaughter of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Jr. The texts of the selected letters have been liberally annotated. The foot notes which number 125 add much to the interpretation of the letters as well as to family relationships and the identity of persons and places. One of the most fascinating letters is the one written by Melville to his Uncle Peter Gansevoort of Albany telling about his experiences as a young school teacher in 1837. The letter by Henry Sanford Gansevoort to his father in 1857 telling about his experiences in Europe is replete with human interest. Elizabeth Shaw Melville contributes a series of communications that are witty and gossipy. But one must read these letters to appreciate them. The numerous portraits are reproduced from family albums.

The Literary Bible of Thomas Jefferson. By GILBERT CHINARD. (The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore Md., 1928. Pp. 210. $3.)

Few admirers of Thomas Jefferson are familiar with this interesting collection of excerpts from ancient and modern writers made by the Sage of Monticello. This is due to the fact that this Literary Bible until recently was in private hands. Jefferson owned one of the best private libraries of his day, as the catalogue written in his own hand preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society shows. The selections in the Literary Bible from the classical authors are written in the original Greek and Latin with English translations added by the editor. A scholarly introduction in 37 pages from the pen of Professor Chinard is an excellent commentary on the collection. From this work one sees the source of much of Jefferson's wisdom.

Canada and the United States. By HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1929. Pp. 438. Six maps and three charts.)

This is a history that should be of interest to every American as well as every Canadian. The author approaches his subject with a thorough knowledge of both countries. He believes that "Geographically the United States and Canada form a single unit" and that the international boundary line has "acted as a barrier more effective than a mountain range." New Yorkers will read with more than ordinary interest Chapter I on "Canada and the American Revolution;" Chapter II on "The Influence of the United Empire Loyalists;" and Chapter III on "The War of 1812." The other chapters dealing with boundary disputes, fisheries, and immigration and emigration are somewhat more remote. A thorough and judicial use of the sources has been made as is indicated on nearly every page. The style is vigorous and interesting. A sincere, discerning spirit lies behind this study of American-Canadian relations, and the result is a book of unusual value.

Historic Roadsides in New Jersey. By THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. (Plainfield, N. J., 1929. Pp. 115.)

Here is a handy little volume covering the colonial and Revolutionary landmarks of New Jersey arranged for the convenience of students and motorists. New Jersey played an important role both during the colonial era and in the War of Independence. The historic places and buildings of those two periods are given county by county under an alphabetical arrangement which makes it easy to find the various items described. The illustrations are numerous and well-selected. A good index and a handy map add much to the volume of the guidebook. Suggestions for 13 different tours are given.

William Byrd's Histories of the Dividing Line betwixt Virginia and North Carolina. By WILLIAM K. BOYD. (The North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C., 1929. Pp. 341.)

This classic of colonial American literature is an important historical source for social institutions. It gives a remarkable picture of frontier conditions applicable alike to New York and the southern colonies. The Province of New York and New England come into Byrd's preliminary historical introduction. The *Secret History* here printed for the first time and the *History of the Dividing line*, on parallel pages, take up most of the well-printed volume. The numerous explanatory footnotes by the editor are of unusual value. The year covered by the Secret History is 1727. The volume will be of use for genealogical purposes with the numerous names included in the index.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

PERSONALS

The New York State Historical Association has sustained a great loss in the recent death of some of its most venerable members, Hon. Henry Wayland Hill, Dr. Albert VanderVeer, Colonel John W. Vrooman and Dr. William P. Baker.

Dr. Ralph V. Harlow of Yale University has been appointed head of the History Department of Syracuse University.

Hon. Adelbert Moot, vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, died at his home in Buffalo in September.

On July 29, 1929, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt manifested his interest in the work of the New York State Historical Association by making a personal call at the Headquarters Building at Ticonderoga.

Mr. G. L. Mickle has been appointed Local Historian for the town of Hector in Schuyler county.

Assistant Superintendent of Lands and Forests, A. S. Hopkins, one of our active members, deserves the thanks of the Association for unearthing in the French archives an unusual plan of old Fort St. Frederick on Lake Champlain which will serve as a guide for excavations and restorations.

Prof. Milledge L. Bonham of Hamilton College is spending the year in research in Canada and England.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Severance returned from a tour abroad in time to attend the annual meeting of the Association at Elmira.

Mrs. Albert H. Webster of Groton, N. Y., has been holding successful group meetings of historians in Cortland county, at which she has discussed problems of local history.

No history teacher of New York State is obtaining better results in teaching local history than Herbert B. Nichols of New Rochelle. He operates through a Local History Club.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton is welcomed to membership in the Association as a life member.

Mrs. Daniel W. Brown of Romulus, has been appointed County Historian of Seneca county by the Board of Supervisors and is welcomed to the honorable list of co-workers.

Miss Abigail Horton Craft, daughter of Rev. David Craft, who contributed so much from his gifted pen in connection with the Sullivan Expedition Centennial fifty years ago, now lives at Angelica, N. Y.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia University was honored on his seventieth birthday in October by a group of distinguished scholars who arranged a program at Horace Mann auditorium, stressing his leadership in philosophical thought and social progress.

The Reverend Paul Gordan Favour, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of New Rochelle, is transcribing the records of his church with the purpose of publishing them. If this undertaking is concluded it will be a most valuable contribution to the history of our Colonial forefathers and particularly of the Huguenots in America.

Mayor Harry V. Bush of Canajoharie addressed the Madison County Historical Society on October 18, and the Daughters of the American Revolution at Gloversville on October 21. On both occasions the subject was the "Sullivan-Clinton Campaign."

Mr. Leonard H. Giles, one of our members in Troy, N. Y., who is past 88 years of age writes that he greatly enjoys the articles in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

Capt. W. W. Robinson of Batavia is preparing a bibliography on Arnold preparatory to writing his biography.

It is gratifying to learn that our distinguished member, Dr. D. Havelock Fisher is recovering his health at Sanger's Convalescent Home, New York City. Despite his indisposition his facile pen has been busy writing poetry and solid articles.

Dr. F. W. Putnam of Binghamton has now completed about 115 volumes of valuable scrap-book on state and local history.

The death of Dr. Albert Vander Veer at his home in Albany on December 19, 1929, removed an active and staunch friend of local and state history. He was interested in every worthy movement and cause. For years he served the commonwealth as a member of the Board of Regents. He watched the activities of the New York State Historical Association with an intelligent eye and was a wise counsellor in its activities. His life spanned an important period of state and national history, and it is hoped that his letters and papers will be preserved in printed form. His encouraging smile and appreciative commendation will be missed by a host of friends.

The Committee of the Division of Science and the State Museum met at Albany with the State Museum Council on December 2, 1929, to outline a program of greater opportunities and activities. Among those attending were Owen D. Young, Benjamin W. Arnold, Pierrepont B. Noyes and Lieutenant Governor Lehman.

The representations of the beautiful sculptures relating to the Battle of Minisink were printed in the October 1929 QUARTERLY JOURNAL through the courtesy of Mr. George Beck of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Beck is a designer and sculptor of national and international renown. Born in England, he came to New York in 1870, and soon gained a high reputation for his artistic work. He has received numerous medals and honorable mention for his creations, some of which are in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Institute, and the New York Arts and Crafts Museum. Mr. Beck is also a poet from whose pen has come the stirring poem entitled, "Brant's Raid on the Delaware in 1779." The editors of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL are grateful to Mr. Beck for permission to present copies of the sculptures dealing with the "Minisink Massacre of 1779."

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox addressed a gathering of Albanians, under the auspices of the Fort Crailo Association, January 25, 1930, on the importance of local history.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

On November 20th, 1929, the New York Historical Society reached the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

The July number of the *Minute Man* printed the proceedings of the 40th Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution which was held at Springfield, Ill., in May. Next year the Congress will be held at Asbury Park, N. J., during the first week in June.

A memorial tablet, marking the middle redoubt of the second line of Washington's defenses in the Battle of Washington Heights fought in 1776, was unveiled in May in the cemetery of Trinity Church near Amsterdam Avenue and 153d Street, New York City by the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The American Historical Association held its annual meeting at Durham, N. C., December 30–January 1.

The Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, has been doing excellent work in locating the graves and verifying the records of many unidentified soldiers of the Revolution in Onondaga County. The work was started a year ago under the able leadership of Dr. B. W. Sherwood, Historian of the Chapter. During the summer of 1928 ten graves were marked with the official grave marker of the National Society and during the past summer twenty-four others have been added. This is a most commendable undertaking.

The Gansevoort Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a meeting on December 16th at which Dr. Flick was the speaker. Committees are marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Coeymans, Colonie and Westerlo. A small gift was sent to Mrs. Holbrook of Oneonta, the only real Daughter of the Revolution now living in this State.

The Greene County Historical Society held its first annual dinner at Kingston, N. Y., on November 13, 1929. Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck was the guest-speaker and President Orin Q. Flint

presided. The new officers are: President, George H. Chadwick of Catskill; First Vice-President, J. Frank Lackey of Tannersville; Second Vice-President, E. C. Hallenbeck of Coxsackie; Treasurer, Harry B. Morris of Catskill; Secretary, William S. Borthwick of Cornwallville; Assistant Secretary and Historian, Mrs. J. V. V. Vedder of Catskill. The Society reports 280 charter members, a most encouraging beginning.

President Flint has sought to build up a library and a museum by distributing blanks asking for loans.

The Tarrytown Historical Society has been revived and is making preparations for the observance of the 150th anniversary of the capture of Major André. Local Historian Edgar Mayhew Bacon is the moving spirit in the project. The society has its own home and an endowment.

The Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association on October 24, 1929, held a meeting of prominent persons interested in the Washington Commemoration ceremonies in 1932, and in the anniversary of the Battle of Long Island.

The Columbia County Historical Society held its annual dinner at Hotel Astor in New York City on December 7, 1929.

The Woman's Club of Chatham, N. Y., on November 23, 1929, devoted its session to a discussion of the causes, character and results of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign. Dr. Flick took part in the conference.

The Huguenot Society of America proposes to erect on Staten Island a Huguenot National Hall of Fame as reported in the New York *Herald-Tribune* for November 27, 1929.

Members of the New York Historical Society and their friends met on November 12, 1929 at the home of the society to hear a discussion of "New Materials on the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign," by Dr. A. C. Flick.

The City History Club of New York City through its efficient secretary Louise D. Van Anda has been making a study of conditions in New York which will open up opportunities for the more effective teaching of local history to children.

The Syracuse Chapter S. A. R. on November 11, 1929, listened to an inspiring address by Judge Drummond of Auburn on "The Effects of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign Sesquicentennial."

The New Rochelle Chapter D. A. R. on November 12, 1929 unveiled a commemorative tablet to the Post Rider under the direction of Mrs. W. S. Beers, chairman of the local committee on old trails.

The Westchester County Historical Society held its annual meeting in Bronxville, N. Y., on October 28, 1929, at which Mr. Otto Hufeland gave an informing address on Anne Hutchinson and Mr. Edward Hungerford discussed "Early Railroads in Westchester county." President Charles J. Dunlap presided.

The Women of '76 Chapter D. A. R. of Brooklyn on November 16, 1929, dedicated a bronze marker at Fort Hamilton.

The Madison County Historical Society met at Canastota, N. Y., on October 18, 1929, and devoted the meeting to a discussion of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign.

The Erie County Historical Society on October 5, 1929, held its annual pilgrimage to historic shrines in conjunction with the Chautauqua County Historical Society. Local Historian Arthur W. Anderson was the guide on a motor tour to various places of historic interest.

The Tonawanda-Kenmore Historical Society was organized on August 8, 1929, with Dr. Frederick S. Parkhurst as president, and Wm. V. Irons, secretary.

The Sesquicentennial observances in New York State has stimulated so much interest in local history that many new county historical societies have been organized. The Yates County Historical Society is one of the latest to take out a charter. The Society is fortunate to have Prof. Herbert D. Winters of Keuka College as its president.

The seventh annual meeting of the Getman Family was held on August 31, 1929, at Canajoharie, N. Y., at which 153 descendants of John Frederick Getman assembled. Mrs. Melvin Young is president. A poem was read by Dr. V. L. Getman and Lon A. MacWethy delivered the historical address.

From Howell, Mich., comes the information that a D. A. R. Chapter has taken the name of Philip Livingston, one of New York's "Signers."

The Jefferson County Historical Society has had on exhibit the valuable Robert Lansing collection given to the society by Mrs. Robert Lansing of Washington, D. C.

On October 5, 1929, the Delaware County History Club was organized at Roxbury, N. Y. The officers are: Henry Blythe, president; Miss A. R. Van Hoevenburg, vice-president; and Miss Helen D. Weaver, secretary. As a program for the year various phases of Delaware county history have been assigned to different members.

The Daughters of Columbia County Historical Society has furnished a list of fourteen historic spots in Columbia County to be marked by State markers. Miss Julia Rider is chairman.

The Huguenot and Historical Association of New Rochelle held its annual meeting on November 7, when Charles J. Dunlap, President of the Westchester County Historical Society, spoke on "New Rochelle in the Eighties."

At the meeting of the Mohawk Valley Historical Association on August 14, resolutions were presented by a committee consisting of W. Pierrepont White, Dow Beekman and Lou D. MacWethy in appreciation of the services of Colonel John W. Vrooman to the Society.

The Wyoming County Historical and Pioneer Association held its 58th annual picnic at Silver Lake on August 15. Governor Roosevelt was the guest of honor and spoke on his views of the agricultural needs of the State. An appeal was made for funds to repair the log cabin which houses the collections of the Association.

The 30th annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association at Elmira and the great State Pageant in Mark Twain Park were described in a letter written by Charles D. Bean and printed in the *Prattsburgh Advertiser* of October 18.

The U. S. Daughters of 1812, New York State Chapters, have concentrated their efforts on raising funds to furnish the New York State room in the newly acquired National Headquarters. Mrs. Frank D. Callan is State President.

PUBLICATIONS, ARTICLES, MANUSCRIPTS

The *Year Book of The Pennsylvania Society, 1929*, edited by Robert J. Spence, 138 pages, gives a full account of the activities of this organization during the year 1928 and of the 30th anniversary "Festival," on December 15, 1928. Addresses delivered on that occasion are included.

The *New York Red Book*, 1929, edited by James Malcom and containing 626 pages gives the customary materials found in previous issues and includes considerable new materials. Statistics on the votes cast in New York for all governors from 1777 to 1928 are given. The biographical sketches of state officials are more complete. The numerical strength of the various political parties in New York is indicated. Many other additions increase the usefulness of the volume.

Mr. C. Hale Sipe, of Butler, Pa., has issued the fifth and enlarged edition of his handbook on *Mount Vernon and the Washington Family*, originally printed in 1924. Well illustrated and indexed it meets the need of the busy reader or visitor to Mount Vernon who lacks the time for more extended study.

The *New England Quarterly*, vol. 2, no. 4, contains the paper on "Ethan Allen, an Interpretation" by Professor Clarence W. Rife which was read at the 1928 meeting of the American Historical Association. The author has made a special study of the negotiations between the Vermonters and British authorities in Canada of which this article may be considered a by-product. Written without bias for or against Allen, it interprets his career "in terms of the American frontier of which he was in many respects a typical product." Whatever may have been the real purpose of other Vermont leaders with respect to the Haldimand negotiations, Allen's views appear clearly from a letter of June 16, 1782, in which he writes: "I shall do everything in my power to render this state a British Province." Indeed the admission of the state to the American union did not take place till 1791, two years after Allen's death. Yet it is Professor Rife's verdict that "the State of Vermont stands to-day as his principal monument. . . Without the foundations which Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys laid between 1771 and 1775—to say nothing of the steadying influence which he exerted upon the wavering republic after his

return from captivity—the superstructure could never have been reared." The life of Ethan Allen deeply influenced the history of New York from the beginning of his career on the New Hampshire Grants to the close of his life.

To *American Speech*, December 1929, Professor E. E. Hale, of Union College, has contributed an article on "Dialectal Evidence in the Place-Names of Eastern New York." Indian names are not included in this study which deals with the Dutch and English elements. It is rather a surprise to find how few Dutch common nouns are preserved in the place names along the Hudson and Mohawk. Professor Hale mentions *clove* and *kill* as the most familiar and *bush* as one of the most interesting. Besides these he found only ten more and another which was doubtful. The contributions from other elements of the population than Dutch and English are hardly noticeable but from English sources are numerous dialectal place names. The words are alphabetically arranged and under each name is a full discussion of its occurrence and meaning.

The *Americana*, April 1929 issue, prints on article by Dr. Charles A. Ingraham on "A Rare River to Fame Unknown," which gives the history of the Battenkill one mile north of Schuylerville. In the July number, Dr. Ingraham presents a lengthy paper on General Warren, a native son of New York.

The *Daily News* of Plattsburg for August 8, 1929, prints a long editorial on the history of "Old Chambly Fort."

The *Journal of Religion* for July 1929, prints the informing article on "The Religious Side of Joseph Brant," by Milledge L. Bonham Jr., which many of our members will wish to read.

The *Brooklyn Daily Times* for November and December 1929, printed a series of articles by Richardson Webster on Brooklyn's part in the Revolution.

The *St. Johnsville Enterprise and News* for November 13, 1929, reprints the will of Sir William Johnson made on January 27, 1774. This paper has every issue devoted to items of historical and genealogical interest.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Cooperstown published in a recent number an article on Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper.

Bulletin to the Schools for November 15, 1929, printed a summary of the cultural results of the observance of the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign of 1779.

The *New York Times* for January 10, 1930, contains an able article "Saratoga A National Shrine:"

Representative DICKSTEIN, in offering a resolution in Congress for the general study of the Saratoga battlefield with a view to making it a national shrine, has taken the first step to focus nation-wide attention on this project. Already New York State has done much to prepare the way. Thanks to the initiative of Mayor SLINGERLAND and a number of others, a large portion of the area of the battlefield has already been acquired for the State, and active work in the restoration of some of the original buildings has been carried on. Thousands of visitors stopped there last Summer.

Excellent as has been the work done by the State, the time has come to obtain the cooperation of the rest of the country. Like Lexington and Yorktown, the Battle of Saratoga was of national rather than of local significance. It happens that the three took place in different States. In the case of Saratoga the battle was a sort of climax. Lexington marked the first skirmishes, Yorktown brought the final victory, but Saratoga was the turning point. Before it the future of the United States was uncertain. After it—and largely because of it—France threw her weight on the side of the Americans and so made independence virtually certain.

Among the relics of this battle which it is proposed to commemorate is the burial ground of upward of a thousand unknown soldiers. Many of these came from various States in the Union. Doubtless some were Indians, Englishmen and hired Germans fighting against the Americans. What their names were no one knows. But that there should be some suitable memorial to these soldiers of the Revolution seems altogether fitting. It would appropriately be contributed to by the various States.

In the *Daily Argus* of Mount Vernon during the past fall have appeared various articles on the local history of Westchester county, from Local Historian J. W. Redway.

The Vermont *Daily Reformer* for November 9, 1929, contained a letter from Dr. Harris A. Houghton of New York City on the Houghton family.

The Salamanca *Republican Press* for August 26, 1929, printed some interesting items on the Brodhead Expedition in 1779.

The *Chronicle-Express* of Penn Yan during the summer and fall printed a series of valuable articles from the pen of Prof. Herbert D. Winters on "Sidelights on the Sullivan Expedition." These contributions should be preserved in pamphlet form.

Central Presbyterian Church, is the title of a pamphlet of 36 pages by Frank W. Crane giving the history of this church on Broome Street in New York City.

From the posthumous notes of Laura H. Benedict, Henry H. Kingston, Jr., has written a pamphlet of 19 pages on the history of *Allen's Creek School* near Rochester, N. Y.

Westchester County History is the title of a typed syllabus on local history prepared by Herbert B. Nichols and used by him with satisfactory results in a local history club in the New Rochelle High School.

Dr. Albert Perry Brigham has had reprinted in booklet form his excellent article on "Geography as a Cultural Factor in Education."

The *Year Book* of the Dutchess County Historical Society for 1929 contains two excellent articles: "Philip J. Schuyler," by Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, and "Peter De Labigarre and the Founding of Tivoli" by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.

No doubt many members of the Association will be glad to learn that Orra Eugene Monnette of Los Angeles, Calif., is preparing a volume on the Monnet Family which is closely identified with the early history of New York.

Mr. Nelson K. Green of Apulia, N. Y., has recently sold a number of papers in his possession relating to the Herkimer family to which he is related.

Mr. J. B. Johnsons of Los Angeles has presented to the Division of Archives and History at Albany letters, manuscripts and clippings on the Clarendon and Hyde families.

Local Historian Walter Wolcott of Penn Yan has presented the State Historian with an original water color drawing of the destruction of Kershong made by himself. Mr. Wolcott has collected considerable data on the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign.

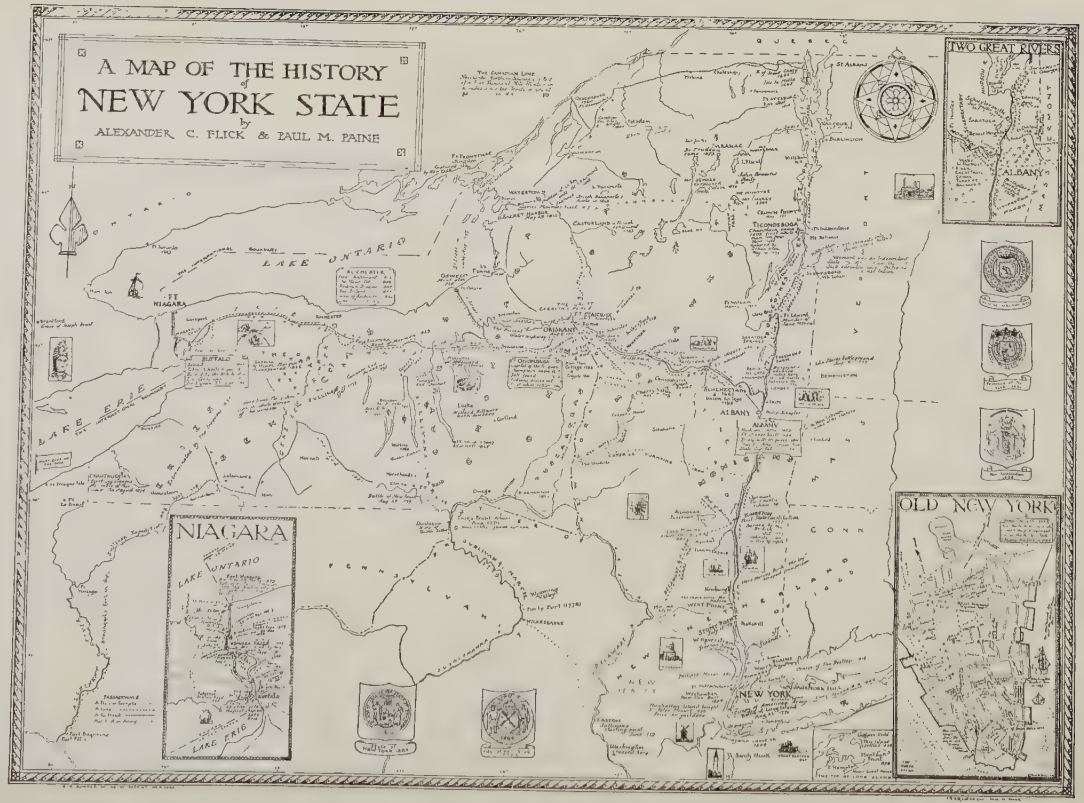
One of our active members, Mr. Morton Pennypacker, has unearthed the following expression of a wish for the preservation of the unity of the British Empire in 1775:

(Photo by F. E. Brimmer)

BATTLE OF CHEMUNG TABLET ON SULLIVAN–CLINTON MONUMENT AT CHEMUNG, N. Y.

(Photo by F. E. Brimmer)

PICKERING TREATY MARKER AT ELMIRA, N. Y.



HISTORICAL MAP OF NEW YORK STATE

(Courtesy R. R. Bowker Co.)

That Heaven may again, and speedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and interest; that the British empire may become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish until the omnipotent master thereof shall be pleased to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the sincere wish of, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

PHILIP SCHUYLER

Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775

to a gentleman at Albany

In Penna. Gazette, Dec. 6, 1775.

NEW MAP OF NEW YORK HISTORY

For several years Dr. Paul M. Paine, the efficient Director of the Syracuse Public Library, has interested himself in the preparation of state maps showing history, literary associations and industrial progress. Such a map of the State of New York from his clever hand has just been printed in colors by the R. R. Bowker Co., Publishers, 62 West 45th St., New York City. Dr. A. C. Flick collaborated with Dr. Paine in checking up on the data placed on the map.

The value of pictorial representation in education has long been recognized as of fundamental value in education. Maps, pictures and museum materials are employed as valuable aids in teaching history. The close relationship of geography with history is generally understood. It is to fill this widely recognized need that Dr. Paine has developed his series of illustrated maps.

Commenting on the Historical Map of New York, Mr. Tom R. Hutton, the well known editor of the *Binghamton Press*, in the issue of Jan. 9, 1930, says: "It is certainly a good job and one which will be applauded from one end of the State to the other." Mr. Hutton suggests that a series of such maps, planned more or less chronologically, be prepared, and that others dealing with particular topics such as literature and biography be issued. The reduced map in black and white shown on the opposite page will give a faint idea of its character.

The *American Historical Review*, October 1929, reports that under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, and forming parts 1 and 2 of its *Papers*, Louis H. Fox, chief of the

Newspaper Division of the New York Public Library, has prepared *New York City Newspapers, 1820–1850: A Bibliography* (University of Chicago Press). This will be a very valuable instrument of work for historians of this period.

The October *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library contains the "Diary of Lieut. Obadiah Gore Jr. in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign of 1779." It is edited by R. W. G. Vail from the manuscript owned by the library, and has also been issued in pamphlet form.

An attractive illustrated booklet giving the history and development of the Palisades Interstate Park, 1900–1929, has been published by the Park Commissioners.

Motordom, the official publication of the New York State Automobile Association contained, in the July number, an article on the Hudson-Champlain trail, the new and shorter route from Albany to Canada which passes through a country rich in scenic and historic interest.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Westchester County Historical Society, October 1929, has an article on the "Ossining Rock Shelter" by L. V. Case, chairman of the committee on Indian Remains in Westchester County.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has published an attractive booklet on *The Sesquicentennial of the Storming of Stony Point, July 15–16, 1779*, including a sketch of the event and a program of the recent celebration there.

The *Elmira Masonic News* for September contains "A Story of the Monuments erected to Sullivan" by County Historian William H. Arnold, and also an account of "The Chemung Ambuscade" furnished by George S. Crandall from the notes of Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley, August 13, 1779.

A pamphlet, *Colonel Klock's Regiment*, giving the names of all who served in the Revolution from the Palatine District of Tryon County, is available through the St. Johnsville *Enterprise and News*.

Mr. Gerrit Smith Miller of Peterboro, N. Y., has recently given to Syracuse University a valuable collection of papers belonging to his grandfather, Gerrit Smith. The July number

of the *American Historical Review* contains some letters concerning the Universal Republic, a correspondence between Mazzini and Gerrit Smith, found in this collection.

Among the unprinted sources of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, which have come to light during the Sesquicentennial, is an Orderly Book of Captain Meyers. It is now under the guardianship of Dr. H. H. Shenk, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission at Harrisburg.

The *New York Times*, August 14, reports the third valuable collection of Washington relics found within a year. This discovery was a trunk full of letters and papers in an attic at Wakefield, Conn., the estate of William Lanier Washington a descendant of George Washington's brother. These will be examined by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart and others interested in preparing for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

The October number of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the New York Historical Society contains an article on Porcelain, Pottery and Glass by Reginald Pelham Bolton, based on pieces cast away by soldiers in the Revolutionary War and found on the camp sites in the vicinity of New York. Many of the pieces have been restored by Mr. Bolton and are on exhibition at Washington's Headquarters, 160th Street, New York, the Dyckman House and at the New York Historical Society Building.

An article based on a report dated 1826 relative to the proposed canal from "near to Newburgh on the Hudson River to the Gap on the Delaware River" appears in the April *Proceedings* of the New Jersey Historical Society. This is a rather important contribution to the history of early canals and transportation problems.

The May number of the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library prints a sketch of "Charles Dickens—His Life as traced by his Works," by Cortes W. Cavanaugh, and also a checklist of the "Early American Editions of the Works of Charles Dickens," by Herman LeRoy Edgar and R. W. G. Vail. These were in connection with the special exhibition at the Library from May to September which was prepared by the Library and the Dickens Fellowship of New York.

The *Indiana History Bulletin*, vol. VI, extra number 3, prints a thoughtful article by Christopher B. Coleman on "Emphasis in the Work of Historical Societies."

The Milbank Memorial Fund has issued a pamphlet on "Improving the Dietary Habits of a Rural Community" by Ruby M. Odell which is based on three years of nutrition work in Cattaraugus county and is one of a series of Health Demonstrations made there.

The St. Johnsville *Enterprise and News* continues to give about half of its space to a study of the first settlers of the Mohawk Valley, whose descendants may be found in almost every state in the Union.

The *National Republic* for November contains an article on Anthony Wayne by James W. Good, late Secretary of War, which depicts Wayne as a farmer, soldier and patriot; also an article on Col. Davy Crockett's visit to New York in 1834, written largely from his own descriptions.

School Life for September reports that school and district forests have increased in numbers more than 50 percent in 1928 according to the Conservation Department. Already there are ten school forests in the State containing 10,000 or more trees each. The largest is the Watson School forest in Lewis county which contains 69,000 trees and is being planted by school children at the rate of 10,000 each Arbor Day. Trees are supplied at cost of transportation.

The *Up-Stater*, the official publication of the New York Development Association has been published bi-monthly at Boonville during 1929. While primarily of industrial and commercial interest, historical articles have been included.

It is reported that an index is soon to be printed of the minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784–1831, publication of which was undertaken some years ago.

The Huguenot and Historical Association of New Rochelle has published in pamphlet form a paper prepared for their March meeting by Otto Hufeland entitled "A Good Humored Traveler in New Rochelle One Hundred Years Ago." The sources of the paper are two volumes published in Edinburgh in 1833 entitled

Three Years in North America, by James Stuart, in which he gives names and places in considerable detail.

The July number of the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* prints an address by Professor Beverly W. Bond, Jr., of the University of Cincinnati, on "The Old Northwest to Eastern Eyes" based upon extensive research among old newspapers, almanacs and other publications of the seaboard States, chiefly in 1788–1800, which are kept in the rare book department of the Library of Congress.

The *Cobleskill Index* has published in pamphlet form two addresses of Judge Dow Beekman at the dedication of monuments to Gen. Freegift Patchin and Capt. Jacob Hager at Blenheim and a tablet to David Ellerson in Schoharie.

The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for September prints a continuation of "Westchester County Miscellanea;" the Minutes of the Committee of Safety of the Manor of Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y., in 1776; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York; Schaghticoke Dutch Reformed Church Records; Tombstone Inscriptions in Montgomery County, N. Y.; the Federal Census of 1800, Richmond County, N. Y."

A pamphlet has been issued calling attention to the historic background of the property of the Oak Hill Country Club at Rochester. It has attractive illustrations and maps.

The second edition of *Stories of the Kanesteo Valley* by William M. Stuart, has been published.

MUSEUMS, MONUMENTS AND REMAINS

A very valuable collection of some 15,000 books, maps, paintings prints, drawings, surveys and photographs relating to the history and development of New York City, collected by J. Clarence Davies, has been presented to the Museum of the City of New York.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is raising a fund for the restoration and preservation of Hamilton Grange on Convent Avenue, New York, where Alexander Hamilton lived during the last two years of his life.

After being lost for 18 years and believed to have been destroyed in the Capitol fire of 1911, the Houdon bust of George Washington has come back into the possession of the State of New York. It had been hidden near Binghamton after being carried away at the time of the fire.

The *Fort Plain Standard*, July 4th, tells of the work of Dwight Franklin who is making models of Old New York scenes and figures. When completed they will be placed in appropriate settings in the south wing of the new Museum of the City of New York now being constructed at Fifth Avenue and 103d Street. The models are planned to depict 17 scenes beginning with the landing of Henry Hudson and including two or three present day scenes, and are as correct historically as careful research can make them. The September 19th issue reports that the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $1,000 to erect a suitable monument near the Court House at Fonda which will memorialize General Richard Montgomery for whom the county was named, the county itself, the Indian settlement and Fonda. It is hoped to raise by subscription whatever else is needed to complete the tablets, and that later funds may be raised sufficient to erect a statue of General Montgomery on the granite base which holds the tablets.

The *Knickerbocker Press* of October 2 reports that Fort Crailo in Rensselaer is about to be restored. In response to appeals from the Rensselaer County legislators the State Legislature has appropriated $5,000 which is thought to be sufficient to put the walls and floors in sound condition. Later it may be possible to secure further aid in the way of furnishings. The building is one of the oldest brick buildings in the United States. It will be reopened to the public when restored to a safe condition.

The Conservation Department has asked for an appropriation of $5000 for a tourists' guide to the state, including a map showing points of historic interest and State parks and highways.

The September number of *Museum Service* contains a strong plea for a new museum building in the heart of Rochester, with an appropriation sufficient to make its museum values known. The museum has already risen to a high rank among the public institutions of the city.

The *Bulletin* of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, September, states that the collection of portraits of the Presidents of the United States collected by the late Alexander Smith Cochran in Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, is now assured of a permanent home there through a bequest announced after Mr. Cochran's death in June. Mr. Cochran also left an endowment for the care of the collection and the Hall. His collection was said to be the only complete one outside of Washington.

Colonel Henry W. Sackett, the well-known lawyer and authority on libel law, who died on December 9, 1929, left $15,000 to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; $5,000 to the Empire State S. A. R.; and the autographs of Washington and other Presidents to James H. Ottley.; "the historic deed of six Indians and a squaw to Richard Sackett" for a tract in Dutchess county goes to the Division of Archives and History of the State Department of Education.

The State of Virginia since January 1, 1927, has been erecting metal markers to call the attention of citizens and tourists to the historic sites and buildings of the Old Dominion State. About 600 markers have already been erected and an equal number will be placed during the next two years.

A local effort is being made to preserve the site of an old Indian village on the farm of John E. Dann near Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Many rare collections have been taken from this region. The Isaac Walton League is taking the initiative.

An exploration expedition is being formed by Mr. L. F. Hagglund of Port Washington to seek historic treasures buried beneath the waters of Lake Champlain. The State authorities have been consulted for permission to operate and as to ownership of the articles recovered.

All friends of the preservation of historical landmarks in New York will rejoice to know that efforts are under way to preserve the old wooden bridge at Fish House or Northampton. The Sacandaga Valley Park Association is promoting the movement. Hon. Burton Edmond of Ballston Spa is active in furthering the good work.

On November 28, 1929, the American Consul General unveiled a memorial window to Henry Hudson in the Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopgate, London.

The La Salle Papers recently discovered in Paris in the National Library are among the most valuable contributions to American history during the past year.

The Rochester Municipal Museum has acquired recently a valuable handicraft collection of the Sarsi Indians.

The Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission is planning to follow the example of New York State in erecting inexpensive metal markers at all historic sites and buildings.

It is gratifying to learn that oil paintings of the Supreme Court Judges of Schenectady County are to be secured to hang in the Court House of that city. The sponsors are the members of the Schenectady Bar Association.

Mrs. Leila A. Wertz of Detroit, Mich., has in her possession an oil painting of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, N. Y., which she wishes to sell. The price mentioned is $7,000.

The patriotic societies of Massachusetts are seeking funds with which to erect a monument on Bennington Battlefield.

Alexander B. Andrews of Raleigh, N. C., is seeking a portrait of Governor William Tryon but has been unable to locate one.

"Beverly Road" is the name which Mrs. Sara Adams Barnes of Cold Spring, N. Y., desires to be given to the new highway leading to the east side of Bear Mountain Bridge and now known as Manitou Road.

At Chatham Center, N. Y., stands an old building known locally as "Old Fort" built in 1701. It was the scene of various Indian raids. It should be preserved by some public spirited person or by some historical society.

Mrs. Orson Richards of Hudson Falls, N. Y., reports that the "Smyth House" in Fort Edward was used before the Revolution as a court house and county clerk's office. It is some distance south of the site of the Old Fort. The Jane McCrea Chapter D. A. R., is interested in its preservation and restoration.

Mr. W. Pierrepont White of Utica sends word that the Brick Reformed Church at Herkimer, on the site of the original church burned by the French in 1757, has been doing some repairing which necessitated excavation in the sub-cellar. A number of skeletons of men, women and children were found in an unusual state of preservation. Mr. White has also made an appeal for an endowment of $100,000 to restore the Old Fort Herkimer Church on the other side of the Mohawk River.

The General Montgomery House at Rhinebeck, N. Y., has been saved by the Chancellor Livingston Chapter D. A. R., and will be fitted up as a house for the Chapter after necessary repairs are made.

An old map of 1687 based on the explorations of Hennepin has been photographed by Local Historian A. W. Anderson of Jamestown, N. Y., and is for sale at $10 per copy.

On November 9, 1929, a Sullivan historic marker was dedicated at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., at which Hon. James W. Wadsworth made the principal address.

John M. Corey, City Historian of Saratoga, has located a number of rock formations alleged to be Indian mortars for grinding corn. His report has been placed before the Director of the State Museum at Albany to ascertain whether they are actual mortars made by Indians or whether they are merely pot-holes made by nature. The people of the Capital District will watch the investigation with deep interest.

The New York *Herald-Tribune*, June 12, reports the unveiling of a monument to Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York State. The cost of the monument was met by penny contributions of the 120,000 school children of the Bronx, and it is placed in St. Ann's Churchyard at 141st Street in the Bronx.

On August 6, two gateposts with bronze tablets were dedicated at the battlefield of Oriskany by the Oriskany Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. One of the tablets is "a tribute to Col. John W. Vrooman, who federated the counties of Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie and Schenectady into the Mohawk Valley Historic Association, which led through

popular subscription to the purchase of this 48 acres and the erection of the memorial monument to the unknown dead of the Oriskany Battlefield."

The Bainbridge and Sydney Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a Sullivan-Clinton marker near the confluence of the Susquehanna and Unadilla rivers on August 12, in memory of the encampment here of the army of Gen. Clinton.

Through the efforts of City Historian Elmer L. Adams, a bronze tablet has been provided by the City of Cohoes to mark the site of the knitting mill erected by Egberts and Bailey in 1843. From this mill the knitting industry spread all over the world.

The Tioga County Historical Society Museum at Owego, N. Y., owns a faded silk flag which tradition says was presented by General Washington to a ferryman in the south who later removed to New York State. Here is one more claimant for the historian of the stars and stripes to investigate.

At Caroga Recreation Park on August 21 a monument to Maj. Nicholas Stoner was unveiled by two of his descendants in the sixth generation. Dr. A. C. Flick was one of the speakers.

On October 19 a monument in memory of the settlers of the Boght and the 152nd anniversary of the "Home-Coming" of the Northern Department of the Continental Army, was dedicated at the Reformed Church of the Boght, Cohoes, N. Y., under the auspices of the Cohoes Historical Society. Mr. Peter Nelson and Hugh P. Graham were the speakers.

ANNIVERSARIES AND CELEBRATIONS

The state-wide commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign which was begun at Canajoharie in June was continued at various places throughout the summer, and closed with three big State Pageants in September, at Geneseo on the 14th, Geneva on the 21st and Elmira on the 28th. At the last many members of the New York State Historical Association were interested spectators as they were assembled at Elmira for the annual meeting.

On September 9th the Mohawk Valley Towns Association sponsored a great civic parade extending from Rome to Schenectady. It was reviewed and addressed by Governor Roosevelt at Scotia and was intended to make Mohawk Valley residents conscious of the possibilities of the valley and undertake in unison the promotion of landscape art and civic improvement.

The Glen Cove *Echo* of September 6 reports a meeting of the Polish Committee to plan for a local celebration in memory of General Casimir Pulaski. The mayor announced that October 11th would be a holiday at Glen Cove and that a street would be named for Pulaski.

Under the auspices of the Johnstown Historical Society, the 148th anniversary of the Battle of Johnstown was recently celebrated. The address was delivered by Mr. Peter Nelson, Assistant State Historian.

The celebration at Lynn in July was the opening event in the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary which will be more generally observed in 1930. The Lynn Historical Society has received a very generous gift from Benjamin N. Johnson in the erection of a building for the housing of relics as an annex to their historical building.

In the summer of 1634 a young Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, under orders from Samuel de Champlain, Governor of New France, set out from Montreal in a canoe to sail the unknown sea to the westward. Many days later he landed on the western side of a great inland sea of fresh water. Green Bay, Wisconsin, is now preparing to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of this event in 1934.

Columbia University in the City of New York celebrated its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary with appropriate ceremony, October 25–31, 1929. In this connection special exhibitions were arranged. The historical group illustrated the history of the University and the career of prominent men connected with it, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Robert R. Livingston, Samuel Johnson, William Samuel Johnson and John Stevens, also the development of education for women within the University. One of the lectures, "The Story of Columbia College"

was given by Professor Dixon Ryan Fox, who was also chairman of the committee on arrangements. The New York State Historical Association was represented at the Convocation by Secretary Frederick B. Richards.

The 152nd anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne was celebrated on Saratoga Battlefield on October 17, 1929. Mayor George O. Slingerland arranged the observance with the cooperation of civic and patriotic bodies. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the Battlefield, was given a hearty welcome and made the principal address in which he expressed his deep interest in the preservation of the Battlefield as a State Park. Mr. Adolph Ochs publisher of the *New York Times* presided. Judge Dow Beekman of Schoharie read a paper on Tim Murphy. In the evening a sumptuous dinner was served at the Wampum Club near Ballston Spa.

Morristown, N. J., on November 18, 1929, commemorated the 150th anniversary of General Washington's entry in 1779 with 10,000 troops.

On July 22, seven historical societies of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties, which together planned the event, celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Minisink on the heights above Barryville, Sullivan County. Dr. A. C. Flick and Judge Hasbrouck were among the speakers at the dedication of a memorial tablet.

The annual reunion of the Greene family was held at Indian Castle Church on August 25. This church was erected by Sir William Johnson in 1769 and is the only colonial Indian Mission church now standing in New York State.

The Lyons *Republican* celebrated its 108th anniversary on August 3. It is one of the oldest newspapers in the United States and has been a contemporary of every President except Washington.

The Lake Champlain Bridge, between the Crown Point State Reservation and Chimney Point, Vermont, was dedicated to public service on the afternoon of August 26, with impressive ceremony in which the Governors of both States took part.

LOCAL HISTORIANS

During the year 1929 many interesting annual reports from local historians were received, showing their activities during 1928 and giving evidence that much is being done by them to preserve the history of their respective localities. We should like to mention each report but space will not permit us to do that, so we are picking out a few more or less at random to give some idea of the kind of material submitted.

Dr. A. M. Dulles who served so faithfully as historian for Cayuga county and the city of Auburn found it necessary to resign. No one as yet has been appointed to fill his place.

Mrs. F. G. Kelsey, Local Historian, town and village of Camden, Oneida county, notified us that she has collected complete data of over seventy Revolutionary soldiers and their wives who are buried in Camden, consisting of their Revolutionary service, when and where they first settled in Camden, their parents and children, exact location of their burial, with pictures. Mrs. Kelsey is making a collection of all marriages in Camden from 1798 to 1900, obtaining them from family Bibles, family records, printed obituaries and church records. She is also getting together historical and genealogical material of early settlers in Camden. Mrs. Kelsey ends her report by saying: "I feel this work will be of great value as time goes on, for the great historical interest that is developing throughout the State is stimulating more and more interest in family history and pride in our ancestors."

Miss Julia F. Wicker, Director of the New York State Historical Association Headquarters Building, at Ticonderoga, finds time in addition to her other work to serve as Local Historian for the town and village of Ticonderoga, Essex county. In her report Miss Wicker expresses the opinion that Essex county should have a county historian who would work with the town historians and help stimulate local interest. She has kept newspaper clippings of local events that were worth while, and as the town records were burned in 1875, Miss Wicker had it in mind to save anythng available before that date. With that idea in mind she would like to make copies of church records, tombstones in small and

neglected plots and also get some notes on the early families from the older people who remember them. A list of those citizens of Ticonderoga subject to draft in the Civil War has been found, and would serve as a sort of guide.

Mrs. Earl G. Hayner, Local Historian, town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, continued to write articles and give talks on local history. During the year she interviewed many of the older residents of the town and answered genealogical queries. Mrs. Hayner accepted for the town an old book called *Historical Reminiscences of the First Congregational Church of Stillwater* (Yellow Meeting House), written by Rev. Lebbeous Armstrong in 1850. Quite a few original records pertaining to the town were discovered.

In addition to many other activities Mrs. Albertus B. Johnson, town and village historian for Caledonia, Livingston county, finished the second large scrap book composed of historical pieces taken from newspapers of western New York. This is to be placed on file in the Caledonian Library. She tells us that "A recent find, which has been given into my keeping is an old account book, 1814–16, of the first general merchandise store kept in Caledonia, which gives the names of patrons of that early date." Mrs. Johnson has also compiled sketches of prominent citizens who lived in the town and village in early years.

With his report Edgar J. Klock, Local Historian for the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, sent in to the Archives and History Division five sheets of cemetery inscriptions, covering nearly all of the private and abandoned graveyards in the town.

Mrs. J. V. V. Vedder, Greene County Historian, Catskill, tells us that she has made a list of inscriptions in seven small cemeteries. The second volume of Greene County History is partly completed. One hundred and fifty inquiries by letter were answered by Mrs. Vedder. Three hundred office calls for help along various historical lines were taken care of. A box of papers of the late Judge Sanderson of Athens was received for the county and is being indexed. A map of the town of Catskill is being made.

Walter Wolcott who is serving as Yates County Historian and Local Historian for the Village of Penn Yan, prepared much

material on local history, some of which was printed in the press. He obtained some old Bibles, record books, scrap books, etc., all of which he has deposited in the Public Library. Mr. Wolcott prepared an outline map of Yates county showing the location of historic sites.

Mrs. Blanche B. Hillman, Local Historian, town of Hinsdale, informs us that the Cattaraugus county Board of Supervisors in 1928 voted money to furnish granite markers for soldiers of all wars buried in that county. To date, over $20,000 has been spent and the work is far from finished, but is progressing satisfactorily. Much time was spent in locating the graves, and hours were spent looking through histories to prove that the men buried there had served in some war.

Dr. Herbert B. Howe, Local Historian for the village of Mount Kisco, Westchester county, reports that three large books of two hundred pages each, carefully indexed, showing Mount Kisco's part in the World War, have been prepared. At the present time he is getting together a collection of war time pictures of the village.

Edgar Mayhew Bacon, who is serving for the town of Greenburgh and village of Tarrytown, Westchester county, has organized a large committee to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the capture of André, in September 1930.

Jacques W. Redway, City Historian for Mount Vernon, Westchester county, has prepared a very interesting history of climate and climatic conditions.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mrs. C. E. House, of Parish, N. Y., sent to the State Historian the following interesting item last summer:

My great-grand-father, Matthious Hoke, was a baby at the time of the Sullivan expeditions. His home was at the head of Otsego Lake near Cooperstown.

While the men were at the fort, my great-great-grandmother and a neighbor woman were raking wheat in a field. As they were raking they saw their houses in flames. Snatching up their babies which they had in the field with them, they ran to the forest.

There was a large tree which had been blown down and uprooted at some previous time. The women hid under the trunk of the tree, and nursed the two babies to keep them quiet.

The Indians came and burned the wheat. They then came and sat on the log under which the women were hiding. Fortunately the babies kept quiet.

The Indians talked of their plans for further destruction. My great-great-grandmother understood enough of Indian language to enable her to get their plans. After the Indians were gone the two women crawled out, went to the fort and told the men. The result was that the evil designs of the Indians were entirely thwarted.

A poem on "Bennington Battlefield" by Mr. Franklin J. Taylor of Poultry, Vt., has reached us through the courtesy of Mr. Wm. J. Foster of North Bennington, Vt., and is worthy of preservation.

BENNINGTON BATTLEFIELD

Walloomsac sings beneath thy feet,
The jealous hills thy heights surround,
Above the skies approving smile,
For thou art Freedom's holy ground.

The mighty host of tyrant King
Had swept to Saratoga's field.
These must we hold, else must we yield.

And Lexington, we must forget
And Stout Ticonderoga's fame,
And that old bell that rung our rights
Must, ever silent, hang in shame.

But Stark and Warner, heroes twain,
Green Mountains' gallant Boys inspire.
They cross the hills, the vale, the stream,
They climb the heights mid scathing fire.

No arms can stand before their might.
The fallen foes lie thick around.
A thousand yield, their leader slain.
Ah, thou, O, Hill, art *Holy Ground.*

Henceforth the Briton's fate is sealed;
Though long he fights, he fights in vain,
And Freedom won upon thy crest
Sweeps over mountain, coast and plain.

And church and school and homeside fires,
Dear to our hearts, on thee were won
That summer's day of long ago,
O, Battlefield of Bennington.

The visitor and the vanquished sleep,
And mother of her son bereft
With lover who has loved and lost,
But Freedom's boon to us is left.

And thou, Vermont, and thy allies
We shall revere while shines the sun.
You saved our land, you won our rights,
You won our love at Bennington.

Glens Falls, N. Y., November 14, 1929.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—

In response to your valued invitation through your Chairman Mr. Charles J. Tobin, I beg to submit as a representative of the Ticonderoga Historical Society, Inc., the below suggestion for a feature of the Bicentennial Celebration of the 200th anniversary year of the birth of the First President of our Country, George Washington.

It seems an especially happy choice on the part of our First President, when his thoughts, after the strenuous years of the Revolution with the closing of hostilities, were turning to peace, as world thoughts now are, that during the period when he and his countrymen were awaiting the signing of the definite treaty between Great Britain and their former Colonies, the United States, he should wish to visit that section, where not only the die was cast in an earlier war that made this an Anglo-Saxon Country, but where the battles were fought that crowned with victory the banners of the Colonists struggling for Liberty.

Thus it was that shortly after the middle of the summer of 1783 George Washington and Governor Clinton set out from Headquarters at Newburg on the Hudson to make at the same time a pilgrimage and history, by visiting with their respective Military Staffs the Outposts of the Upper Hudson and the northern lakes as far as Fort Ticonderoga, Fort Frederick and Amherst at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, from which place they retraced their steps by way of Saratoga Spa and Ballston Spa and into the Valley of the Mohawk on their way to Fort Stanwix on the westward, then south and eastward until they are reported to have made Headquarters at Newburgh on their return covering some

seven hundred and fifty miles in nineteen days and filling the hearts of the hardy colonists along their route with a gratitude and loyalty to Our National Hero, whose birth year we shall celebrate, that has never grown cold in the lives of their descendants along this historic trail, to this day.

The suggestion of the Ticonderoga Historical Society, Inc., to your Honorable Commission, as a feature of the Bicentennial Celebration, is that a pilgrimage on horseback, with riders simulating in figure, dress and bearing, the characters and costuming of the originals in this earlier journey, with the personal Staff and entourage of George Washington and Governor Clinton in Colonial military dress, with outriders, buglers and banners be formed and that they make this historic journey over the original route covered by these dignitaries, stopping at the points where George Washington and Governor Clinton stopped, at which points local reception committees on horseback would meet them escorting them with welcoming music to some central point locally, there to meet the people of that vicinity, the school children, the Boy Scouts and their sister scouts and such other organizations as wished to make their welcome as a body.

With proper intervals for rest at the points where the original group rested, this body would cover in detail the entire route, leaving it to each community to arrange as their wisely directed historic knowledge and civic pride directed the welcoming, entertaining and speeding of the departing guests as each community completed their programme of appreciation, welcome and entertainment.

In the mid-summer season of the year the section covered would be filled with visitors from every part of this country and abroad, while the boy and girl Camps would have thousands of young students along the line of this pilgrimage.

If it is to the young that this lesson in history and the personality of Washington is to be given, nothing will appeal to and reach their hearts, registering with such permanence as this replica of the original group led by George Washington and Governor Clinton approaching on horseback and nothing will crystalize the salient points of the magnificent personality of Our First President as will a carefully selected character for the part, clad in keeping with his position and time and seated on his horse as only Washington could maintain the position and dignity, so well shown in the equestrian figures and paintings of Our Great Hero.

We ask for this suggestion, its possibilities, its historic appeal to old and young alike your careful consideration as a portion of the year's celebration in The Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth Year of George Washington, Our First President.

Respectfully,

W. A. E. Cummings, M. D.

President Ticonderoga Historical Society, Inc.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS, volume 1. Constitution and By-laws; with Proceedings of the second annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 31, 1900. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Battle of Lake George. 1901. 79 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 2. Third annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 30, 1901. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Ticonderoga. 1902. 74 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 3. Fourth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 29, 1902. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Burgoyne's Campaign, 1903. 88 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 4. Fifth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 25, 1903. Miscellaneous papers. 1904. 106 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 5. Sixth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 16, 1904. Miscellaneous papers, largely on the Battle of Bennington. 1905. 199 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 6. Seventh annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 22, 1905. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Sullivan's Expedition: with E. M. Ruttenber's *Indian Geographical Names*. 1906. 241 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 7. Eighth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 21-22, 1906. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Revolution; 1907. 147 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 8. Ninth annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., September 17, 1907. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Niagara frontier; and tenth annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., October 12-14, 1908. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Albany. 1909. 316 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 9. Eleventh annual meeting at Mount Vernon, N. Y., October 19-20, 1909. Miscellaneous papers, largely on Westchester county. 1910 445 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 10. Twelfth annual meeting on Lake Champlain, October 4-7 1910. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Lake Champlain. 1911. 552 pp,.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 11. Thirteenth annual meeting at Kingston, N. Y., September 12-14, 1911. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Ulster county. 381 pages; with *Dutch Records of Kingston*, 171+xvii pages. 1912.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 12. Fourteenth annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Bennington Vt., and Schuylerville, N. Y., September 17-20, 1912. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Battle of Saratoga. 1913. 423 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 13. Fifteenth annual meeting at Oswego, N. Y., September 29–October 2, 1913. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Lake Ontario. 1914. 480 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 14. Sixteenth annual meeting at Utica, N. Y., October 5–8,1914. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Mohawk valley. 1915 504 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 15. Seventeenth annual meeting at West Point, N. Y. October 5-7,1915. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on West Point. 1916. 360 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 16. Eighteenth annual meeting at Cooperstown, N. Y., October 3–5, 1916. Miscellaneous papers. 1917. 356 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 17. Nineteenth annual meeting at New York City, October 2–4, 1917. Papers largely on New York City. 1919. 480 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 18. Twentieth annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y., October 8–10, 1919. Biographies and Rochester sketches. 1920. 314 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 19. Twenty-first annual meeting at Bear Mountain, N. Y., October 6–8, 1920. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the lowe, Hudson valley. 1921. 281 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 20. Twenty-second annual meeting at Lake George, Oct. 3–5, 1921. Miscellaneous papers. 1922. 280+xiv pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 21. Twenty-third annual meeting at Lake Mohonk, Sept. 26–28, 1922. Miscellaneous papers, Constitution and By-Laws, and list of members corrected to Aug. 1, 1924. 264+lvi pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 22. Twenty-fourth annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Oct. 2–4, 1923. Miscellaneous papers. 1925. 370 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 23. Twenty-fifth annual meeting at Buffalo, Oct. 1–3, 1924. Miscellaneous papers mostly on Niagara frontier; laying of corner stone of Ticonderoga Headquarters, July 8, 1925; constitution, by-laws, list of members to Nov. 1, 1926. Index to volumes 1–23. 1925. xvi+466 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 24. Twenty-sixth annual meeting at Syracuse, Oct. 1–3, 1925. Miscellaneous papers mostly on Central New York. 1926. xi+373 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 25. Twenty-seventh annual meeting at New York City, Sept. 20–Oct. 2, 1926. Miscellaneous papers. 1927. xii+464.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 26. Twenty-eighth annual meeting at Glens Falls, N. Y. Oct. 5, 1927. Miscellaneous papers. 1928. viii+483.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 27. Twenty-ninth annual meeting at Watertown, N.Y. Sept. 27, 1928. Miscellaneous papers. 1929. viii+388.

THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION was incorporated in 1899 with these objects:

1. To promote and encourage historical research.
2. To disseminate a greater knowledge of the early history of the State, by means of lectures and the publication and distribution of literature on historical subjects.
3. To gather books, manuscripts, pictures and relics relating to the history of the State of New York, and to establish a museum therein for their preservation.
4. To suitably mark places of historic interest.
5. To acquire by purchase, gift, devise, or otherwise, the title to, or custody and control of, historic spots and places.

The first and second of these purposes are achieved principally through the papers read at the annual meetings and their publication in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL, the four numbers of which constitute the annual volume of proceedings. The JOURNAL also reviews books and articles relating to New York, prints original articles and news of the historical activities in the State.

A library of considerable value has been gathered and it is growing rapidly through exchanges with similar organizations and through gifts.

The Association is custodian for the State of the Bennington Battlefield, the Lake George Battleground Park and the Crown Point Reservation.

All persons interested in American history are eligible for membership and we invite all such to fill out the form below and mail it to the Secretary. Annual dues $3; life membership $50; endowment membership, $100. Dues are credited from the first of January nearest date of application. There is no other expense. All publications are sent prepaid to each member.

.....19

FREDERICK B. RICHARDS, *Secretary*,
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for.....Membership in the New York State Historical Association. Enclosed find $.....payable to order of New York State Historical Association.

Name.....

Address.....

Business or Profession.....

Honorary Degrees and Titles.....